General Assembly
Official Records
Sixty-eighth Session
Supplement No. 3

A/68/3/Rev.1

Report of the Economic and Social Council for 2013

United Nations • New York, 2014

Note

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ISSN 0252-8203

[29 January 2014]

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Chapter I

Matters calling for action by or brought to the attention of the General Assembly

1. In 2013, the Economic and Social Council adopted a number of resolutions that call for action by or are to be brought to the attention of the General Assembly. The text of those resolutions are provided below.

Statistics (agenda item 13 (c))

Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics

2. By its resolution 2013/21, the Council endorsed the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics set out below, as adopted by the Statistical Commission in 1994[1] and reaffirmed in 2013, and recommends them further to the General Assembly for endorsement:

> **Principle 1**. Official statistics provide an indispensable element in the information system of a democratic society, serving the Government, the economy and the public with data about the economic, demographic, social and environmental situation. To this end, official statistics that meet the test of practical utility are to be compiled and made available on an impartial basis by official statistical agencies to honour citizens' entitlement to public information.
>
> **Principle 2**. To retain trust in official statistics, the statistical agencies need to decide according to strictly professional considerations, including scientific principles and professional ethics, on the methods and procedures for the collection, processing, storage and presentation of statistical data.
>
> **Principle 3**. To facilitate a correct interpretation of the data, the statistical agencies are to present information according to scientific standards on the sources, methods and procedures of the statistics.
>
> **Principle 4**. The statistical agencies are entitled to comment on erroneous interpretation and misuse of statistics.
>
> **Principle 5**. Data for statistical purposes may be drawn from all types of sources, be they statistical surveys or administrative records. Statistical agencies are to choose the source with regard to quality, timeliness, costs and the burden on respondents.
>
> **Principle 6**. Individual data collected by statistical agencies for statistical compilation, whether they refer to natural or legal persons, are to be strictly confidential and used exclusively for statistical purposes.

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[1] For the original preamble used on the occasion of the initial adoption of the Principles in 1994, see the report of the Statistical Commission on its special session (E/1994/29), chapter V, available from http://unstats.un.org/unsd/statcom/94report.pdf. More information on the Fundamental Principles and their history is available from http://unstats.un.org/unsd/dnss/gp/fundprinciples.aspx.

Principle 7. The laws, regulations and measures under which the statistical systems operate are to be made public.

Principle 8. Coordination among statistical agencies within countries is essential to achieve consistency and efficiency in the statistical system.

Principle 9. The use by statistical agencies in each country of international concepts, classifications and methods promotes the consistency and efficiency of statistical systems at all official levels.

Principle 10. Bilateral and multilateral cooperation in statistics contributes to the improvement of systems of official statistics in all countries.

Human settlements (agenda item 13 (d))

Coordinated implementation of the Habitat Agenda

3. By its resolution 2013/22, the Council took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the coordinated implementation of the Habitat Agenda (E/2013/68) and decided to transmit the report to the General Assembly for consideration at its sixty-eighth session.

Population and development (agenda item 13 (f))

Report of the Commission on Population and Development on its forty-sixth session

4. By its decision 2013/237, the Council took note of the report of the Commission on Population and Development on its forty-sixth session and decided to transmit it to the second high-level dialogue of the General Assembly on international migration and development.

Crime prevention and criminal justice (agenda item 14 (c))

Follow-up to the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and preparations for the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

5. By its resolution 2013/30, the Council recommended to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

> *The General Assembly*,
>
> *Recalling* its resolution 56/119 of 19 December 2001 on the role, function, periodicity and duration of the United Nations congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders, in which it stipulated the guidelines in accordance with which, beginning in 2005, the congresses, pursuant to paragraphs 29 and 30 of the statement of principles and programme of action of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme,[1] should be held,

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[1] General Assembly resolution 46/152, annex.

Emphasizing the responsibility assumed by the United Nations in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice in pursuance of Economic and Social Council resolution 155 C (VII) of 13 August 1948 and General Assembly resolution 415 (V) of 1 December 1950,

Acknowledging that the United Nations congresses on crime prevention and criminal justice, as major intergovernmental forums, have influenced national policies and practices and promoted international cooperation in that field by facilitating the exchange of views and experience, mobilizing public opinion and recommending policy options at the national, regional and international levels,

Emphasizing the important role played by the United Nations congresses on crime prevention and criminal justice in recognizing that crime prevention and criminal justice, with due regard to the observance of human rights, make a direct contribution to the maintenance of peace and security,

Recognizing the significant contributions of the United Nations congresses on crime prevention and criminal justice in promoting the exchange of experience in research, law and policy development and the identification of emerging trends and issues in crime prevention and criminal justice among States, intergovernmental organizations and individual experts representing various professions and disciplines,

Recalling its resolution 57/270 B of 23 June 2003 on the integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic and social fields, in which it stressed that all countries should promote policies consistent and coherent with the commitments of the major United Nations conferences and summits, emphasized that the United Nations system had an important responsibility to assist Governments to stay fully engaged in the follow-up to and implementation of agreements and commitments reached at the major United Nations conferences and summits, and invited its intergovernmental bodies to further promote the implementation of the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits,

Recalling also its resolution 62/173 of 18 December 2007, in which it endorsed the recommendations made by the Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Lessons Learned from United Nations Congresses on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its meeting held in Bangkok from 15 to 18 August 2006,[2]

Recalling further its resolution 65/230 of 21 December 2010, in which it endorsed the Salvador Declaration on Comprehensive Strategies for Global Challenges: Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Systems and Their Development in a Changing World,[3] adopted by the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, and welcomed with appreciation the offer of the Government of Qatar to act as host to the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, in 2015,

Recalling its resolution 67/184 of 20 December 2012, in which it approved the main theme, the agenda items and the topics for the workshops of the Thirteenth Congress and decided that the duration of the Thirteenth Congress should not exceed eight days, including pre-Congress consultations,

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[2] See E/CN.15/2007/6, chap. IV.

[3] General Assembly resolution 65/230, annex.

Taking note of the development goals and national commitments contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[4]

Recognizing the importance of the substantive contributions that the Thirteenth Congress can make to the United Nations post-2015 development agenda,

Re-emphasizing the importance of integrating crime prevention and criminal justice into the wider United Nations agenda to address, inter alia, social and economic challenges and to promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and public participation,

Stressing the importance of undertaking all preparatory activities for the Thirteenth Congress in a timely and concerted manner,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General,[5]

1. *Reiterates its invitation* to Governments to take into consideration the Salvador Declaration on Comprehensive Strategies for Global Challenges: Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Systems and Their Development in a Changing World[3] and the recommendations adopted by the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice when formulating legislation and policy directives and to make all efforts, where appropriate, to implement the principles contained therein, taking into account the economic, social, legal and cultural specificities of their respective States;

2. *Notes with appreciation* the progress made thus far in the preparations for the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice;

3. *Decides* to hold the Thirteenth Congress in Doha, from 12 to 19 April 2015, with pre-Congress consultations to be held on 11 April 2015;

4. *Also decides* that the high-level segment of the Thirteenth Congress shall be held during the first two days of the Congress in order to allow Heads of State or Government and Government ministers to focus on the main theme of the Congress and to enhance the possibility of generating useful feedback;

5. *Further decides* that, in accordance with its resolution 56/119, the Thirteenth Congress shall adopt a single declaration, to be submitted to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice for its consideration, and that the declaration shall contain the major recommendations reflecting and emerging from the deliberations of the high-level segment, as well as the discussion of the agenda items and the workshops;

6. *Takes note with appreciation* of the draft discussion guide prepared by the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network, for the regional preparatory meetings and for the Thirteenth Congress;

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[4] General Assembly resolution 55/2.

[5] E/CN.15/2013/10.

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to finalize the discussion guide in a timely manner, taking into account the recommendations of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, as well as additional comments and feedback from Member States, in order to enable the regional preparatory meetings for the Thirteenth Congress to be held as early as possible in 2014;

8. *Reiterates* its request to the Secretary-General to proceed with the organization of the four regional preparatory meetings for the Thirteenth Congress and to make available the necessary resources for the participation of the least developed countries in those meetings and in the Congress itself, in accordance with past practice, as well as making a special effort to organize the regional preparatory meeting for European and other States so as to benefit from their inputs;

9. *Urges* Governments to actively participate in the regional preparatory meetings, where appropriate, and invite their representatives to examine the substantive items on the agenda and the topics of the workshops of the Thirteenth Congress and to make action-oriented recommendations for consideration by the Congress;

10. *Invites* Governments to undertake preparations for the Thirteenth Congress at an early stage by all appropriate means, including, where appropriate, the establishment of national preparatory committees;

11. *Reiterates its invitation* to Member States to be represented at the Thirteenth Congress at the highest possible level, for example, by Heads of State or Government, Government ministers or attorneys general, to make statements on the theme and topics of the Congress;

12 *Also reiterates its invitation* to Member States to play an active role in the Thirteenth Congress by sending legal and policy experts, including practitioners with special training and practical experience in crime prevention and criminal justice;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to encourage the participation of representatives from relevant entities of the United Nations system in the Thirteenth Congress, bearing in mind the main theme, agenda items and workshop topics of the Congress;

14. *Invites* donor countries to cooperate with developing countries to ensure their full participation in the workshops, and encourages States, the institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network, other entities concerned and the Secretary-General to work together in order to ensure that the workshops are well-focused and achieve practical results, leading to technical cooperation ideas, projects and documents for enhancing bilateral and multilateral technical assistance activities in crime prevention and criminal justice;

15. *Reiterates its request* to the Secretary-General to facilitate the organization of ancillary meetings of non-governmental and professional organizations participating in the Thirteenth Congress, in accordance with past practice, as well as meetings of professional and geographical interest groups, and to take appropriate measures to encourage the participation of the academic and research community in the Congress, and encourages Member

States to actively participate in the above-mentioned meetings, as they provide an opportunity to develop and maintain a strong partnership with the private sector and civil society organizations;

16. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare a plan for the documentation for the Thirteenth Congress, in consultation with the extended bureau of the Commission;

17. *Again encourages* the relevant specialized agencies and programmes of the United Nations and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, as well as other professional organizations, to cooperate with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in the preparations for the Thirteenth Congress;

18. *Requests* the Secretary-General to appoint a Secretary-General and an Executive Secretary of the Thirteenth Congress, in accordance with past practice, to perform their functions under the rules of procedure for United Nations congresses on crime prevention and criminal justice;

19. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to provide the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime with the necessary resources, from within the overall appropriations of the programme budget for the biennium 2014-2015, to support the preparations for and holding of the Thirteenth Congress;

20. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to ensure, in collaboration with Member States, a wide and effective programme of public information relating to the preparations for the Thirteenth Congress, to the Congress itself and to the follow-up to and implementation of its recommendations;

21. *Requests* the Commission to accord sufficient time at its twenty-third session to reviewing the progress made in the preparations for the Thirteenth Congress, to finalize in a timely manner all outstanding organizational and substantive arrangements and to make its recommendations to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council;

22. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure proper follow-up to the present resolution and to report thereon to the General Assembly through the Commission at its twenty-third session.

Strengthening crime prevention and criminal justice responses to protect cultural property, especially with regard to its trafficking

6. By its resolution 2013/31, the Council recommended to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolution 66/180 of 19 December 2011, entitled “Strengthening crime prevention and criminal justice responses to protect cultural property, especially with regard to its trafficking”,

Recalling the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 55/25 of 15 November

2000,[1] as well as the United Nations Convention against Corruption, adopted by the Assembly in its resolution 58/4 of 31 October 2003,[2]

Recalling also the Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property, adopted by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on 14 November 1970,[3] the Convention on Stolen or Illegally Exported Cultural Objects, adopted by the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law on 24 June 1995,[4] and the Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict, adopted at The Hague on 14 May 1954,[5] and the two Protocols thereto, adopted on 14 May 1954[5] and 26 March 1999,[6] and other relevant conventions, and reaffirming the necessity for those States that have not done so to consider ratifying or acceding to and, as States parties, implementing those international instruments,

Alarmed at the growing involvement of organized criminal groups in all forms and aspects of trafficking in cultural property and related offences, and observing that illicitly trafficked cultural property is increasingly being sold through markets, including in auctions, in particular over the Internet, and that such property is being unlawfully excavated and illicitly exported or imported, with the facilitation of modern and sophisticated technologies,

Reiterating the need for credible and comparable data on different aspects of trafficking in cultural property, including the links with transnational organized crime and the involvement of illicit proceeds, as well as good practices and challenges in this regard,

Recognizing the indispensable role of crime prevention and criminal justice responses in combating all forms and aspects of trafficking in cultural property and related offences in a comprehensive and effective manner,

Welcoming the recommendations of the joint discussion on trafficking in cultural property of the Working Group of Government Experts on Technical Assistance and the Working Group on International Cooperation, held in Vienna on 18 October 2012, as endorsed by the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime in its resolution 6/1 of 19 October 2012,[7]

Taking note of the report of the Secretariat on technical assistance provided to States in the application of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime to new forms and dimensions of transnational organized crime,[8] including trafficking in cultural property, and the report of the Secretariat on the application of the United Nations Convention against

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[1] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2225, No. 39574.

[2] Ibid., vol. 2349, No. 42146.

[3] Ibid., vol. 823, No. 11806.

[4] Ibid., vol. 2421, No. 43718.

[5] Ibid., vol. 249, No. 3511.

[6] Ibid., vol. 2253, No. 3511.

[7] See CTOC/COP/2012/15, sect. I.A.

[8] CTOC/COP/2012/7.

Transnational Organized Crime by States parties with respect to criminal offences against cultural property,[9]

Taking note also of the publication by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime of a digest of organized crime cases, containing a compilation of cases with commentaries and lessons learned, aimed at providing policymakers and criminal justice practitioners with an analysis of concrete cases for the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, including with regard to trafficking in cultural property,

Taking note further of the report of the Secretary-General,[10]

Recalling that the theme of the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, to be held in Qatar in 2015, will be "Integrating crime prevention and criminal justice into the wider United Nations agenda to address social and economic challenges and to promote the rule of law at the national and international levels, and public participation", and considering that one of the workshops at the Congress will focus on comprehensive and balanced approaches to prevent and adequately respond to new and emerging forms of transnational crime, such as trafficking in cultural property,

Taking note of the report of the Secretariat on the potential utility of and improvements to the model treaty for the prevention of crimes that infringe on the cultural heritage of peoples in the form of movable property,[11]

1. *Requests* Member States to continue their efforts to effectively strengthen crime prevention and criminal justice responses to protect cultural property, especially with regard to its trafficking, including within the framework of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime[1] and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice;

2. *Recalls its invitation* to Member States, in its resolution 66/180, to protect cultural property and prevent trafficking in such property by introducing appropriate legislation, including, in particular, procedures for its seizure, recovery and return, as well as by promoting education, launching awareness-raising campaigns, locating and inventorying such property, adopting adequate security measures, developing the capacities and human resources of monitoring institutions, such as the police and customs services, and of the tourism sector, involving the media and disseminating information on the theft and pillaging of cultural property;

3. *Invites* Member States to consider, as appropriate, reviewing their legal frameworks, with a view to providing the most extensive international cooperation possible to fully address the issue of trafficking in cultural property, and also invites Member States to make trafficking in cultural property, including stealing and looting at archaeological and other cultural sites, a serious crime, as defined in article 2 of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, with a view to fully utilizing that

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[9] CTOC/COP/WG.2/2012/3-CTOC/COP/WG.3/2012/4.

[10] E/CN.15/2013/14.

[11] UNODC/CCPCJ/EG.1/2012/2 and Add.1.

Convention for the purpose of extensive international cooperation in fighting all forms and aspects of trafficking in cultural property and related offences;

4. *Welcomes* the recommendations of the second meeting of the open-ended intergovernmental expert group on protection against trafficking in cultural property, held in Vienna from 27 to 29 June 2012;

5. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to solicit from Member States and relevant international organizations information and statistical data on trafficking in cultural property, in particular on trafficking that involves organized criminal groups, to analyse that information and report on the findings to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its twenty-third session, and to develop in coordination with Member States an appropriate research methodology to study trafficking in cultural property, in particular the participation of organized criminal groups;

6. *Invites* Member States that have not yet done so to consider designating contact points to facilitate international cooperation within the application of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, for the purpose of preventing and combating trafficking in cultural property, and to report such information to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime for inclusion in the directory of competent national authorities;

7. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to provide technical assistance to Member States in the area of protection against trafficking in cultural property and related offences, upon request and in coordination with relevant international organizations, such as the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), including legislative drafting assistance in order to strengthen crime prevention and criminal justice responses in this field, and to develop practical assistance tools for that purpose;

8. *Also requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, within its mandate and in close cooperation with relevant international organizations, such as the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and INTERPOL, to raise awareness of the issue of trafficking in cultural property and related offences at the regional and international levels, including in the context of its public service announcements on organized crime and through workshops, seminars and similar events, thereby promoting synergies with the relevant entities of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice network;

9. *Further requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to create a portal on its website containing all documents, tools and relevant information regarding trafficking in cultural property produced by the Office, including a link to the Database of National Cultural Heritage Laws of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the INTERPOL database on stolen works of art;

10. *Welcomes* the progress made in exploring the development of guidelines on crime prevention and criminal justice responses with respect to trafficking in cultural property, and stresses the need for their expeditious

finalization, bearing in mind the importance of the matter for all Member States;

11. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to reconvene the expert group on protection against trafficking in cultural property for Member States to review and revise the draft guidelines, taking into account an updated compendium from the Secretariat of comments made by Member States on the draft guidelines, with a view to finalizing and submitting the draft guidelines to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its twenty-third session;

12. *Requests* the Secretariat, pursuant to resolution 6/1 of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, entitled "Ensuring effective implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto",[7] to bring the guidelines on crime prevention and criminal justice responses with respect to trafficking in cultural property, after their adoption, to the attention of the Conference of the Parties;

13. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue its review of the model treaty for the prevention of crimes that infringe on the cultural heritage of peoples in the form of movable property,[12] taking into account the views and comments expressed by Member States,[11] and requests Member States and relevant international organizations that have not yet done so to submit to the Secretariat their comments on the model treaty;

14. *Invites* Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary resources for the purposes described above, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its twenty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution.

Technical assistance for implementing the international conventions and protocols related to counter-terrorism

7. By its resolution 2013/32, the Council recommended to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

The General Assembly,

Recalling all General Assembly and Security Council resolutions related to technical assistance in countering terrorism, and especially General Assembly resolutions 66/171 of 19 December 2011 on protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism, 66/178 of 19 December 2011 on technical assistance for implementing the international conventions and protocols related to counter-terrorism, 67/99 of 14 December 2012 on measures to eliminate international terrorism and 67/189 of 20 December 2012 on strengthening the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity,

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[12] *Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Havana, 27 August-7 September 1990: report prepared by the Secretariat* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.91.IV.2), chap. I, sect. B, resolution 1, annex.

Stressing again the need to strengthen international, regional and subregional cooperation to effectively prevent and combat terrorism, in particular by enhancing the national capacity of States through the provision of technical assistance, based on the needs and priorities identified by requesting States,

Reiterating all aspects of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy[1] and the need for States to continue to implement the Strategy,

Reiterating also that it is the primary responsibility of Member States to implement the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, and recognizing the need to enhance the important role that the United Nations plays, in coordination with other international, regional and subregional organizations, in facilitating coherence in the implementation of the Strategy at the national, regional and global levels and in providing assistance, especially in the area of capacity-building,

Recalling its resolution 66/282 of 29 June 2012 on the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy review, in which it reaffirmed the Strategy, noted with appreciation the activities undertaken in the area of capacity-building by United Nations entities to assist Member States, upon their request, in implementing the Strategy, and underlined the importance of greater cooperation among United Nations entities and of the work of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force to ensure overall coordination and coherence in the counter-terrorism efforts of the United Nations system and the need to continue to promote transparency and to avoid duplication,

Recalling also that in its resolution 66/282, it recognized the role that victims of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations can play, including in countering the appeal of terrorism, and noting the ongoing efforts of the relevant United Nations entities and Member States to ensure that victims of terrorism are treated with dignity and that their rights are recognized and protected,

Recalling further that in its resolution 67/189, it expressed deep concern about the connections, that may exist in some cases, between some forms of transnational organized criminal and terrorist activities, and emphasized the need to enhance cooperation at the national, subregional, regional and international levels in order to strengthen responses to that evolving challenge,

Expressing concern at the increased use, in a globalized society, by terrorists of new information and communications technologies, in particular the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes, inter alia, recruitment and incitement, as well as for the financing, training, planning and preparation of their activities,

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[1] General Assembly resolution 60/288.

Taking note of the new technical assistance tools developed by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, including the handbook entitled "The Criminal Justice Response to Support Victims of Acts of Terrorism" and the publication entitled "The Use of the Internet for Terrorist Purposes",

Reaffirming that terrorism cannot and should not be associated with any religion, nationality, civilization or ethnic group,

1. *Urges* Member States that have not yet done so to consider becoming parties to the existing international conventions and protocols related to terrorism, and requests the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, within its mandate, in close coordination with the relevant entities of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force, to continue to provide technical assistance to Member States for the ratification and legislative incorporation of those international legal instruments;

2. *Urges* Member States to continue to strengthen international coordination and cooperation in order to prevent and combat terrorism in accordance with international law, including the Charter of the United Nations, and, when appropriate, by entering into bilateral, regional and multilateral treaties on extradition and mutual legal assistance, and to ensure adequate training of all relevant personnel in executing international cooperation activities, and requests the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, within its mandate, to provide technical assistance to Member States to that end, including by continuing and enhancing its assistance related to international legal cooperation pertaining to terrorism;

3. *Stresses* the importance of the development and maintenance of fair and effective criminal justice systems, in accordance with applicable international law, as a fundamental basis of any strategy to counter terrorism, and requests the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, whenever appropriate, to take into account in its technical assistance to counter terrorism the elements necessary for building national capacity in order to strengthen criminal justice systems and the rule of law;

4. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to give high priority to the implementation of an integrated approach through the promotion of its regional and thematic programmes, including by assisting States, as requested, with the further elaboration and development of national, subregional and regional counter-terrorism strategies;

5. *Calls upon* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to strengthen the provision of technical assistance to Member States, upon request and within its mandate, on effective measures, based on the rule of law, for criminal justice responses addressing the prevention of terrorism;

6. *Also calls upon* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to provide technical assistance, upon request, for building the capacity of Member States to become a party to and implement international conventions and protocols related to terrorism, including through targeted programmes and the training of relevant criminal justice officials, the development of and participation in relevant initiatives and the elaboration of technical tools and publications, in consultation with Member States;

7. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, within its mandate, to continue to develop specialized legal knowledge in the area of counter-terrorism and pertinent thematic areas of relevance to the mandate of the Office and to provide assistance to requesting Member States with regard to criminal justice responses to acts of terrorism as set out in the international legal instruments against terrorism and as detailed in relevant General Assembly resolutions;

8. *Also requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, within its mandate and pursuant to General Assembly resolutions 65/221 of 21 December 2010 and 66/178, to continue to enhance specialized legal knowledge through the preparation of best practices, in close coordination with Member States, on assistance to and support for victims of terrorism, including the role of victims within the criminal justice framework;

9. *Further requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, within its mandate, to continue to develop its specialized legal knowledge in close consultation with Member States to continue to provide assistance to requesting Member States so as to counter the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes, to support those Member States in effectively criminalizing, investigating and prosecuting such acts in accordance with applicable international law on due process and fully respecting human rights and fundamental freedoms, and to encourage the use of the Internet as a tool for countering the spread of terrorism;

10. *Urges* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to strengthen its cooperation with international organizations and relevant entities of the United Nations system, as well as with international, regional and subregional organizations and arrangements, in the delivery of technical assistance, whenever appropriate;

11. *Takes note with appreciation* of the recent joint initiatives developed by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the Counter-Terrorism Committee and its Executive Directorate, as well as by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force;

12. *Encourages* Member States to cooperate and to address, as appropriate, including through the effective exchange of information and sharing of experiences and best practices, the links that, in some cases, may exist between transnational organized criminal and terrorist activities in order to enhance criminal justice responses to terrorism, and calls upon the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, within its

relevant mandates, to support the efforts of Member States in this regard, upon request;

13. *Expresses its appreciation* to Member States that have supported the technical assistance activities of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, including through financial contributions, and invites Member States to consider making additional sustainable voluntary financial contributions, as well as providing in-kind support, especially in view of the need for enhanced and effective delivery of technical assistance to assist Member States with the implementation of the relevant provisions of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy;[1]

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime with sufficient resources to carry out activities, within its mandate, to assist Member States, upon request, in the implementation of the relevant elements of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy;

15. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-ninth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

The rule of law, crime prevention and criminal justice in the United Nations development agenda beyond 2015

8. By its resolution 2013/33, the Council recommended to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its commitment to the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and international law,

Reaffirming also its commitments contained in resolution 55/2 of 8 September 2000, entitled "United Nations Millennium Declaration", and resolution 65/1 of 22 September 2010, entitled "Keeping the promise: united to achieve the Millennium Development Goals",

Reaffirming further the declaration of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the rule of law at the national and international levels,[1]

Noting the report on the General Assembly thematic debate on drugs and crime as a threat to development,[2] held in New York on 26 June 2012,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Accelerating progress towards the Millennium Development Goals: options for sustained and inclusive growth and issues for advancing the United Nations development agenda beyond 2015"[3] and the report of the United Nations system task team on the post-2015 United Nations development agenda entitled "Realizing the future we want for all",

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[1] General Assembly resolution 67/1.

[2] Available on the website of the President of the General Assembly at its sixty-sixth session.

[3] A/67/257.

Reiterating that the advancement of the rule of law at the national and international levels is essential for sustained and inclusive economic growth, sustainable development, the eradication of poverty and hunger and the full realization of all human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the right to development, all of which in turn reinforce the rule of law,

Reiterating also that transnational crime must be addressed in full respect for the principle of the sovereignty of States and in accordance with the rule of law as part of a comprehensive response to promote durable solutions through the promotion of human rights and more equitable socioeconomic conditions and, in that regard, stressing again the importance of encouraging Member States to develop, as appropriate, comprehensive crime prevention policies based on an understanding of the multiple factors that contribute to crime and to address such factors in a holistic manner, while emphasizing that crime prevention should be an integral element of strategies to foster social and economic development in all States,

Recalling its resolution 67/189 of 20 December 2012, entitled "Strengthening the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity", and its resolution 67/186 of 20 December 2012, entitled "Strengthening the rule of law and the reform of criminal justice institutions, particularly in the areas related to the United Nations system-wide approach to fighting transnational organized crime and drug trafficking",

Recalling also the resolution of the Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders on the recommendations of the Congress on its four substantive topics, including the topic "International cooperation and practical technical assistance for strengthening the rule of law: promoting the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme",[4] as endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 50/145 of 21 December 1995, as well as the Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century, adopted by the Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, in 2000, and endorsed by the Assembly in its resolution 55/59 of 4 December 2000, and the Bangkok Declaration on Synergies and Responses: Strategic Alliances in Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, adopted by the Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, in 2005, and endorsed by the Assembly in its resolution 60/177 of 16 December 2005,

Recalling further the Salvador Declaration on Comprehensive Strategies for Global Challenges: Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Systems and Their Development in a Changing World,[5] in which Member States, inter alia, recognized the centrality of crime prevention and the criminal justice system to the rule of law and that long-term, sustainable economic and social development and the establishment of a functioning, efficient, effective and humane criminal justice system have a positive influence on each other,

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[4] See A/CONF.169/16/Rev.1, chap. I, resolution 1, sect. I.

[5] General Assembly resolution 65/230, annex.

Mindful of Economic and Social Council resolutions 2004/25 of 21 July 2004, 2005/21 of 22 July 2005 and 2006/25 of 27 July 2006 on strengthening the rule of law and the reform of criminal justice institutions, as well as the assistance activities of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme in that area, including in post-conflict reconstruction,

Acknowledging that the United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice are important tools for establishing fair and effective criminal justice systems that are enshrined in the rule of law and that their use and application in the provision of technical assistance should be enhanced, as appropriate,

Stressing the importance of a well-functioning, efficient, fair, effective and humane criminal justice system as the basis for a successful strategy against transnational organized crime, corruption, terrorism, drug trafficking and other forms of trafficking,

Bearing in mind that the rule of law includes fostering respect for a rule of law culture and the legislative, executive and judicial institutions needed to make and administer effective laws, and fostering trust and confidence that law-making will be responsive to the concerns and needs of the population and that the administration of law will be just, efficient and transparent,

Recognizing the importance of ensuring that women, on the basis of equality of men and women, fully enjoy the benefits of the rule of law and committed to using law to uphold their equal rights and ensure their full and equal participation,

Concerned by urban crime, acknowledging the need for stronger coordination between security and social policies, with a view to addressing the root causes of urban crime, and recognizing the direct relevance of urban safety as a prerequisite to sustainable urban development and the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals,

Acknowledging the call of mayors and other stakeholders at the sixth session of the World Urban Forum, held in Naples, Italy, in September 2012, as part of the Global Network on Safer Cities, for intensified efforts to strengthen the integrity of the safer cities approach by means of international cooperation and United Nations system-wide guidelines on safer cities and financing mechanisms for safer cities,

Noting the work of the High-level Panel of Eminent Persons on the Post-2015 Development Agenda, and in particular the importance given to the rule of law and access to justice, as well as the focus on data availability and better accountability in measuring progress, as expressed by the Panel at its meeting in Nusa Dua, Bali, Indonesia, from 25 to 27 March 2013,

Noting with appreciation the establishment by the Secretary-General of the United Nations system task force on transnational organized crime and drug trafficking as threats to security and stability for the purpose of developing within the United Nations system an effective and comprehensive approach to transnational organized crime and drug trafficking, and reaffirming the crucial role of Member States as reflected in the Charter of the United Nations, *Noting* the strategic priorities for the period 2013-2016 of the United Nations Development Group,

Stressing the importance of the rule of law, both nationally and internationally, as an essential element in addressing and preventing organized crime and corruption, and noting that the rule of law requires strong and efficient justice sector coordination, as well as coordination with other United Nations offices and activities,

Convinced that the rule of law and development are strongly interrelated and mutually reinforcing and that crime prevention and criminal justice elements that support the rule of law should therefore be considered in implementing the post-2015 international development agenda,

1. *Recognizes* the cross-cutting nature of the rule of law, crime prevention and criminal justice and development, and recommends that such linkages and interrelationships be properly addressed and further elaborated;

2. *Notes with appreciation* the decision to hold a special event at the sixty-eighth session of the General Assembly to follow up on efforts made towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals and to deliberate on the post-2015 development agenda;

3. *Underscores* that the post-2015 development agenda should be guided by respect for and promotion of the rule of law, and that crime prevention and criminal justice have an important role in that regard;

4. *Stresses* the need for a comprehensive approach and further involvement of the States members of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in the discussion leading to the formation of the post-2015 United Nations development agenda, in close coordination with the Economic and Social Council and other United Nations bodies and entities, fully taking into account the focus areas of the Millennium Development Goals;

5. *Emphasizes* that special attention should be placed on channelling the work of the Commission, where appropriate, into the discussions on the post-2015 United Nations development agenda, in close consultation with other stakeholders;

6. *Notes* that the main theme of the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, to be held in Qatar in 2015, is "Integrating crime prevention and criminal justice into the wider United Nations agenda to address social and economic challenges and to promote the rule of law at the national and international levels, and public participation", and looks forward to fruitful discussions at the regional preparatory meetings on that subject;

7. *Welcomes* the efforts of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to assist Member States in improving systems for collecting and analysing data on crime prevention and criminal justice at all levels, where necessary, including gender-specific data, in order to promote the rule of law, crime prevention and criminal justice in the post-2015 development agenda;

8. *Also welcomes* the efforts of the Secretary-General towards stronger coordination and integration of rule of law assistance, through the specialized and relevant international organizations, in order to enhance predictability, coherence, accountability and effectiveness in delivery of the rule of law at the national and international levels, and encourages further participation by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in such arrangements, in particular, with regard to police, justice and corrections;

9. *Urges* Member States providing development assistance, in particular to countries emerging from conflict, to increase their assistance in the areas of crime prevention and criminal justice, and recommends that such assistance could, upon request, include elements relating to strengthening the rule of law;

10. *Stresses* the importance of a comprehensive approach to transitional justice, incorporating the full range of judicial and non-judicial measures to ensure accountability and promote reconciliation while protecting the rights of victims of crime and of abuse of power, highlighting in particular the work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in supporting criminal justice reforms and strengthening the rule of law at the national and international levels in that context;

11. *Also stresses* that institutions of governance and the judicial system should be gender-sensitive and that the full participation of women needs to be promoted;

12. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to provide substantive contributions to the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) with regard to efforts to complement the development of United Nations guidelines on safer cities, taking into consideration the Guidelines for Cooperation and Technical Assistance in the Field of Urban Crime Prevention[6] and the Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime,[7] and to regularly inform Member States of the progress made in that regard, with a view to receiving comments;

13. *Invites* the institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network to continue to include in their work programmes the issue of the rule of law, as well as to consider exploring the challenges posed to the rule of law and development and to develop appropriate training material;

14. *Invites* Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary resources for the purposes described above, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-ninth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

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[6] Resolution 1995/9, annex.

[7] Resolution 2002/13, annex.

Model strategies and practical measures on the elimination of violence against children in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice

9. By its resolution 2013/34, the Council recommended to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[1] the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,[2] the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[2] the Convention on the Rights of the Child,[3,4] and all other relevant international treaties in this regard,

Recalling also the numerous international standards and norms in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, in particular on juvenile justice, such as the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice (the Beijing Rules),[5] the United Nations Guidelines for the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency (the Riyadh Guidelines),[6] the United Nations Rules for the Protection of Juveniles Deprived of their Liberty,[7] the Guidelines for Action on Children in the Criminal Justice System,[8] the Guidelines on Justice in Matters involving Child Victims and Witnesses of Crime,[9] the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the Bangkok Rules),[10] the updated Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Women in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,[11] the Guidelines for Cooperation and Technical Assistance in the Field of Urban Crime Prevention,[12] the Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime[13] and the United Nations Principles and Guidelines on Access to Legal Aid in Criminal Justice Systems,[14]

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[1] General Assembly resolution 217 A (III).

[2] See General Assembly resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

[3] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1577, No. 27531.

[4] A child means every human being below the age of 18 years unless, under the law applicable to the child, majority is attained earlier, in accordance with the definition contained in article 1 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

[5] General Assembly resolution 40/33, annex.

[6] General Assembly resolution 45/112, annex.

[7] General Assembly resolution 45/113, annex.

[8] Resolution 1997/30, annex.

[9] Resolution 2005/20, annex.

[10] General Assembly resolution 65/229, annex.

[11] General Assembly resolution 65/228, annex.

[12] Resolution 1995/9, annex.

[13] Resolution 2002/13, annex

[14] General Assembly resolution 67/187, annex.

Recalling relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Human Rights Council, as well as of the Commission on Human Rights,[15]

Recalling also the invitation to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to consider developing a set of model strategies and practical measures on the elimination of violence against children in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, in consultation with all Member States and in close collaboration with all relevant United Nations entities, in particular with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence against Children and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, as contained in General Assembly resolution 67/166 of 20 December 2012,

Noting with appreciation the important work on child rights in the context of crime prevention and criminal justice conducted by United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, including the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the Office of the High Commissioner and the United Nations Children's Fund, and by the Special Representative on Violence against Children and relevant mandate holders,

Noting with satisfaction the work of the Interagency Panel on Juvenile Justice and of its members, in particular their coordination in providing technical advice and assistance in juvenile justice, and the active participation of civil society in their respective work,

Mindful of the manual for the measurement of juvenile justice indicators, prepared jointly by the United Nations Children's Fund and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, and welcoming progress made on providing training in the use of the indicators contained therein,

Aware of the need for special vigilance with regard to the specific situation of children in the criminal justice system, in particular while they are deprived of their liberty, and their vulnerability to various forms of violence, abuse, injustice and humiliation,

1. *Notes with appreciation* the joint report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence against Children on prevention of and responses to violence against children within the juvenile justice system,[16] submitted to the Human Rights Council at its twenty-first session;

2. *Reaffirms* the importance of the full and effective implementation of all United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice;

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[15] Including, among recent resolutions, General Assembly resolutions 62/141 and 62/158 of 18 December 2007, 63/241 of 24 December 2008, 64/146 of 18 December 2009, 65/197 and 65/213 of 21 December 2010, 66/138 to 66/141 of 19 December 2011, and 67/152 and 67/166 of 20 December 2012; Economic and Social Council resolutions 2007/23 of 26 July 2007 and 2009/26 of 30 July 2009; and Human Rights Council resolutions 7/29 of 28 March 2008, 10/2 of 25 March 2009, 18/12 of 29 September 2011, 19/37 of 23 March 2012 and 22/32 of 22 March 2013.

[16] A/HRC/21/25.

3. *Urges* Member States to pay particular attention to the issue of child rights and the best interests of the child in the administration of justice, in accordance with applicable United Nations standards and norms for all children who come into contact with the criminal justice system as victims, witnesses or alleged offenders, in particular children deprived of liberty, taking into account the age, gender, social circumstances and development needs of such children;

4. *Also urges* Member States to take all necessary and effective measures, including legal reform, where appropriate, to prevent and respond to all forms of violence against children in contact with the criminal justice system as victims or witnesses or as children alleged as, accused of or recognized as having infringed criminal law;

5. *Encourages* Member States to promote, inter alia, the use of alternative measures, such as diversion and restorative justice, to comply with the principle that deprivation of liberty of children should be used only as a measure of last resort and for the shortest appropriate period of time, and to avoid, wherever possible, the use of pretrial detention for children;

6. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue providing advisory services and technical assistance to Member States, upon request, to support the implementation of United Nations standards and norms relating to crime prevention and to child rights in the administration of criminal justice, with a view to promoting and protecting the rights of children alleged as, accused of or recognized as having infringed criminal law, as well as of child victims and witnesses of crime;

7. *Invites* the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and the Human Rights Council, as well as the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the Office of the High Commissioner and the United Nations Children's Fund, to closely coordinate their activities relating to child rights in the administration of justice and the prevention of and responses to violence against children in the criminal justice system, in cooperation with the Committee on the Rights of the Child;

8. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to convene a meeting of an open-ended intergovernmental expert group, in collaboration with all relevant United Nations entities, in particular the United Nations Children's Fund, the Office of the High Commissioner and the Special Representative on Violence against Children, to develop a draft set of model strategies and practical measures on the elimination of violence against children in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, to be considered by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its session following the meeting of the open-ended intergovernmental expert group, and welcomes the offer of the Government of Thailand to act as host to that meeting in 2013;

9. *Invites* the institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network to include in their work programmes the issue of violence against children, develop training materials and offer training and other capacity-building opportunities, in particular for practitioners working in the areas of crime prevention and criminal justice and providers of

support services for the victims of violence against children and for child witnesses within the criminal justice system, and to make available and disseminate information on successful intervention models, preventive programmes and other practices;

10. *Invites* Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary resources for the purposes described above, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, at its session following the meeting of the open-ended intergovernmental expert group, on the outcome of that meeting, as well as to the General Assembly, as appropriate.

Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners

10. By its resolution 2013/35, the Council recommended to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

The General Assembly,

Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, and inspired by the determination to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, and in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small,

Bearing in mind the long-standing concern of the United Nations for the humanization of criminal justice and the protection of human rights,

Reaffirming the importance of the United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice, and especially of promoting their implementation,

Re-emphasizing that, in the Salvador Declaration on Comprehensive Strategies for Global Challenges: Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Systems and Their Development in a Changing World,[1] Member States recognized that an effective, fair and humane criminal justice system was based on the commitment to uphold the protection of human rights in the administration of justice and the prevention and control of crime and acknowledged the value and impact of the United Nations standards and norms in designing and implementing national crime prevention and criminal justice policies, laws, procedures and programmes,

Recalling its resolution 65/230 of 21 December 2010, entitled "Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice", in which it requested the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to establish an open-ended intergovernmental expert group to exchange information on best practices, as well as national legislation and existing international law, and on the revision of existing United Nations standard minimum rules for the treatment of prisoners so that they reflect recent advances in correctional science and best practices, with a view to making recommendations to the Commission on possible next steps, and requested the expert group to report to the Commission on progress in its work,

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[1] General Assembly resolution 65/230, annex.

Recalling also its resolution 67/188 of 20 December 2012, in which it authorized the open-ended intergovernmental Expert Group on the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners to continue its work, within its mandate, with a view to reporting on its progress to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its twenty-second session,

Recognizing that the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners[2] remain the universally acknowledged minimum standards for the detention of prisoners,

Taking into account the progressive development of international instruments relevant to the treatment of prisoners since 1955, in particular the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment[3] and the Optional Protocol thereto,[4]

Taking into account also the relevance of other United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice related to the treatment of prisoners, namely, the procedures for the effective implementation of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners,[5] the Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment,[6] the Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials,[7] the Basic Principles for the Treatment of Prisoners,[8] the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice (the Beijing Rules),[9] the United Nations Rules for the Protection of Juveniles Deprived of their Liberty,[10] the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for Non-custodial Measures (the Tokyo Rules),[11] the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the Bangkok Rules)[12] and the United Nations Principles and Guidelines on Access to Legal Aid in Criminal Justice Systems,[13]

Mindful of its resolution 67/166 of 20 December 2012 on human rights in the administration of justice, in which it recognized the importance of the principle that, except for those lawful limitations that are demonstrably necessitated by the fact of incarceration, persons deprived of their liberty shall retain their non-derogable human rights and all other human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Aware that, in its resolution 67/166, it took note of general comment No. 21 on the humane treatment of persons deprived of their liberty, adopted by the Human Rights Committee,[14] and stated its awareness of the need for special vigilance with regard to the specific situation of children, juveniles and women in the administration of justice, in particular while they are deprived of their liberty, and their vulnerability to various forms of violence, abuse and humiliation,

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[2] *Human Rights: A Compilation of International Instruments*, Volume I (First Part), *Universal Instruments* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.XIV.4 (Vol. I, Part 1)), sect. J, No. 34.

[3] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1465, No. 24841.

[4] Ibid., vol. 2375, No. 24841.

[5] Resolution 1984/47, annex

[6] General Assembly resolution 43/173, annex.

[7] General Assembly resolution 34/169, annex.

[8] General Assembly resolution 45/111, annex.

[9] General Assembly resolution 40/33, annex.

[10] General Assembly resolution 45/113, annex.

[11] General Assembly resolution 45/110, annex.

[12] General Assembly resolution 65/229, annex.

[13] General Assembly resolution 67/187, annex.

Recalling that, in its resolution 67/184 of 20 December 2012 on follow-up to the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and preparations for the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, it decided that one of the workshops to be held within the framework of the Thirteenth Congress would be devoted to the topic "Role of the United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice in support of effective, fair, humane and accountable criminal justice systems: experiences and lessons learned in meeting the unique needs of women and children, in particular the treatment and social reintegration of offenders",

Taking note with appreciation of the work done by the Expert Group at its meetings held in Vienna[15] and in Buenos Aires,[16] and mindful of the progress achieved at those meetings,

1. *Expresses its gratitude* to the Government of Argentina for hosting the second meeting of the Expert Group on the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners, held in Buenos Aires from 11 to 13 December 2012, and expresses its appreciation for the work done and the progress made at that meeting;

2. *Takes note* of the working paper prepared by the Secretariat examining the preliminary areas for possible consideration, and recognizes that, to a large extent, the paper has captured issues and identified rules of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners[2] to be considered for a comprehensive revision under each preliminary area;

3. *Expresses appreciation* for the submissions of Member States in response to the request to exchange information on best practices and on the revision of the existing Standard Minimum Rules;

4. *Recognizes* the need for the Expert Group to take into account the social, legal and cultural specificities of Member States;

5. *Takes into consideration* the recommendations of the Expert Group with regard to the issues and the rules of the Standard Minimum Rules identified for revision,[17] in the following areas:

(a) Respect for prisoners' inherent dignity and value as human beings (rules 6, para. 1; 57-59; and 60, para. 1);

(b) Medical and health services (rules 22-26; 52; 62; and 71, para. 2);

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[14] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 40* (A/47/40), annex VI.B.

[15] E/CN.15/2012/18.

[16] E/CN.15/2013/23.

[17] E/CN.15/2013/23, paras. 15-24, and UNODC/CCPCJ/EG.6/2012/4, paras. 7-16.

(c) Disciplinary action and punishment, including the role of medical staff, solitary confinement and reduction of diet (rules 27, 29, 31 and 32);

(d) Investigations of all deaths in custody, as well as of any signs or allegations of torture or inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment of prisoners (rules 7, proposed 44 bis and proposed 54 bis);

(e) Protection and special needs of vulnerable groups deprived of their liberty, taking into consideration countries in difficult circumstances (rules 6 and 7);

(f) The right of access to legal representation (rules 30; 35, para. 1; 37; and 93);

(g) Complaints and independent inspection (rules 36 and 55);

(h) The replacement of outdated terminology (rules 22-26, 62, 82 and 83 and various others);

(i) Training of relevant staff to implement the Standard Minimum Rules (rule 47);

6. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the Expert Group, authorizing it to continue its work within its mandate with a view to reporting to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its twenty-third session, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure that the required services and support are provided for this purpose;

7. *Expresses its gratitude* to the Government of Brazil for its readiness to host a further meeting of the Expert Group to continue the revision process;

8. *Invites* Member States to continue to be engaged in the revision process by submitting to the Secretariat, by 30 September 2013, proposals for revision in the nine areas identified above and to participate actively in the next meeting of the Expert Group, and invites civil society and relevant United Nations bodies to contribute to the process;

9. *Requests* the Secretariat to prepare a working paper integrating all inputs received from Member States, pursuant to paragraph 8 above,[18] for consideration at the next meeting of the Expert Group;

10. *Reiterates* that any changes to the Standard Minimum Rules should not lower any of the existing standards but should improve them so that they reflect the recent advances in correctional science and good practices, so as to promote safety, security and humane conditions for prisoners;

11. *Takes note* of the contribution received from the Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment of the Committee against Torture and other submissions received

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[18] Those inputs include the proposal by the Governments of Argentina, Brazil, South Africa, the United States of America, Uruguay and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), circulated in a conference room paper at the twenty-second session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice.

for consideration,[19] and underlines in this regard the valuable contribution of civil society in this process;

12. *Encourages* Member States to improve conditions in detention, consistent with the principles of the Standard Minimum Rules and all other relevant and applicable international standards and norms, to continue exchanging good practices, such as those regarding conflict resolution in detention facilities, including in the area of technical assistance, to identify challenges faced in implementing the Rules and share their experiences in dealing with those challenges, and to provide relevant information in that regard to their experts participating in the Expert Group;

13. *Recommends* that Member States endeavour to reduce overcrowding and pretrial detention, where appropriate; promote increased access to justice and legal defence mechanisms; reinforce alternatives to imprisonment such as fines, community service, restorative justice and electronic monitoring; and support rehabilitation and reintegration programmes, in accordance with the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for Non-custodial Measures (the Tokyo Rules);[11]

14. *Reiterates its request* to the Secretary-General to continue to promote the use and application of the United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice by, inter alia, providing advisory services and technical assistance to Member States on request, including assistance in criminal justice and law reform and in the organization of training for law enforcement and criminal justice personnel and support in the administration and management of penal and penitentiary systems, thus contributing to the upgrading of their efficiency and capabilities;

15. *Reaffirms* the important role of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council in contributing to the dissemination, promotion and practical application of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners, in accordance with the procedures for the effective implementation of the Rules;[5]

16. *Invites* Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary resources for the purposes described above, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations.

Taking action against gender-related killing of women and girls

11. By its resolution 2013/36, the Council recommended to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

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[19] Including the summary of an expert meeting held at the University of Essex, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, on 3 and 4 October 2012 on the review of the Standard Minimum Rules.

The General Assembly,

Deeply concerned that the global prevalence of different manifestations of the gender-related killing of women and girls[1] is reaching alarming proportions,

Concerned about violent gender-related killing of women and girls, while recognizing efforts made to address that form of violence in different regions, including in countries where the concept of femicide or feminicide has been incorporated into national legislation,

Aware that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights[2] affirms the principle of the inadmissibility of discrimination and proclaims that all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights and that everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in the Declaration, especially to the right to life, liberty and security of person, without distinction of any kind, including distinction based on sex,

Emphasizing the importance of the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women,[3] which defines violence against women as any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private spheres,

Conscious of the commitments undertaken by States parties through the adoption of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,[4] which requires State parties to take all appropriate political, social, economic and cultural measures, including legislation, to ensure the full development and advancement of women, for the purpose of guaranteeing them the exercise and enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms on a basis of equality with men, taking into account the Optional Protocol to the Convention,[5]

Taking into consideration the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action adopted at the Fourth World Conference on Women,[6] which identifies violence against women as an obstacle to the achievement of the objectives of equality, development and peace, while emphasizing that such violence both violates and impairs or nullifies the enjoyment by women of their human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Reaffirming the obligation of all States to promote and protect all human rights and fundamental freedoms, and reaffirming that discrimination on the basis of sex is contrary to the Charter of the United Nations, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and other international human rights instruments and that the elimination of such discrimination is an integral part of efforts towards the elimination of all forms of violence against women,

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[1] Gender-related killing of women and girls is criminalized in some countries as "femicide" or "feminicide" and has been incorporated as such into national legislation in those countries.

[2] General Assembly resolution 217 A (III).

[3] General Assembly resolution 48/104.

[4] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1249, No. 20378.

[5] Ibid., vol. 2131, No. 20378.

[6] *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4-15 September 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution 1, annexes I and II.

Stressing that States have the obligation to promote and protect all human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, including women and girls, and must exercise due diligence to prevent and investigate acts of violence against women and girls and punish the perpetrators, eliminate impunity and provide protection to the victims, and that failure to do so violates and impairs or nullifies the enjoyment by victims of their human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Bearing in mind the actions and measures that Member States should take to meet their international obligations with respect to putting an end to violence against women and girls,

Recalling the relevant General Assembly resolutions addressing various aspects of violence against women and girls of all ages,

Stressing the significance of the updated Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Women in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice[7] as a way to assist countries in strengthening their national crime prevention and criminal justice capacities to respond to all forms of violence against women,

Taking note of the report of the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences[8] and Human Rights Council resolution 20/12 of 5 July 2012 on accelerating efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women: remedies for women who have been subjected to violence,[9]

Taking note with appreciation of the agreed conclusions of the fifty-seventh session of the Commission on the Status of Women of 15 March 2013,[10] in which, inter alia, the Commission urged all Governments to strengthen national legislation, where appropriate, to punish violent gender-related killing of women and girls and integrate specific mechanisms or policies to prevent, investigate and eradicate such deplorable forms of gender-based violence,

Taking note with appreciation also of the various initiatives taken at the regional level to prevent and address violence against women, including, for example, the Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Violence against Women, the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa, the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation Convention on Preventing and Combating Trafficking in Women and Children for Prostitution, the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations Region, the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence and the Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings,

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[7] General Assembly resolution 65/228, annex.

[8] A/HRC/20/16.

[9] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 53* and corrigendum (A/67/53 and Corr.1), chap. IV, sect. A.

[10] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2013, Supplement No. 7* (E/2013/27).

Expressing its appreciation for the work undertaken by the United Nations system in preventing and responding to all forms of violence against women and girls,

Viewing with appreciation the considerable input of many civil society organizations, as well as academia, in addressing the different forms of violence against women and girls, through research and direct action in their respective communities,

Alarmed by the fact that violence against women and girls is among the least punished crimes in the world,

Deeply concerned about the high level of impunity with regard to gender-related killing of women and girls, and recognizing the key role of the criminal justice system in preventing and responding to gender-related killing of women and girls, including in ending impunity for such crimes,

Reaffirming the commitment to working together to put an end to such crimes, in full compliance with international and national legal instruments,

1. *Urges* Member States to exercise due diligence to prevent, investigate, prosecute and punish acts of violence against women and girls, in accordance with national laws;

2. *Also urges* Member States to consider undertaking institutional initiatives, as appropriate, to improve the prevention of gender-related killing of women and girls and the provision of legal protection, including appropriate remedies, reparation and compensation, to the victims of such crimes, in accordance with applicable national and international law and taking into account, as appropriate, the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power;[11]

3. *Invites* Member States to adopt a variety of measures, including preventive measures and the enactment and implementation of legislation, that address gender-related killing of women and girls and to periodically review those measures with a view to improving them;

4. *Urges* Member States, acting at all levels, to end impunity by ensuring accountability and punishing perpetrators of those heinous crimes against women and girls;

5. *Also urges* Member States, as appropriate, to consider designing, implementing and evaluating comprehensive programmes aimed at preventing all forms of violence against women and girls and reducing related vulnerabilities of victims, as well as those risks unique to perpetrators of gender-related killing of women and girls, including by conducting research focused on public education and interventions that target those vulnerabilities and risks;

6. *Invites* Member States to strengthen the criminal justice response to gender-related killing of women and girls, in particular measures to support the capacity of Member States to investigate, prosecute and punish all forms of

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[11] General Assembly resolution 40/34, annex.

such crime and provide reparation and/or compensation to victims and their families or dependents, as appropriate, in accordance with national laws;

7. *Also invites* Member States to address the existing problems of underreporting by enhancing data collection and analysis, as well as sharing relevant data, in accordance with national laws, and related information on gender-related killing of women and girls, in order to inform the formulation, monitoring and evaluation of laws, policies and programmes;

8. *Calls upon* Member States to give due consideration to the updated Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Women in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice[7] in order to strengthen national responses to gender-related killing of women and girls;

9. *Encourages* relevant United Nations entities and agencies, in particular the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the Commission on the Status of Women, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), to support Member States in developing and implementing strategies and policies, upon request, at the national, regional and international levels to address and prevent gender-related killing of women and girls;

10. *Encourages* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network to facilitate the gathering and dissemination of relevant and reliable data and other related information to be provided by Member States on their efforts to implement the present resolution;

11. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network to continue conducting and coordinating relevant research on gender-related killing of women and girls, particularly in connection with the standardization of the collection and analysis of data;

12. *Encourages* relevant United Nations entities and agencies, including the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the Commission on the Status of Women, the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, UN-Women, and other specialized funds and programmes of the United Nations, to raise awareness among Member States regarding gender-related killing of women and girls;

13. *Invites* Member States to provide the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime with information related to best practices and other relevant information related to the investigation and prosecution of these crimes, in accordance with national legislation, and in that regard encourages civil society organizations and academia to share relevant information with the Office;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to convene an open-ended intergovernmental expert group meeting to discuss ways and means to more effectively prevent, investigate, prosecute and punish gender-related killing of women and girls, with a view to making practical recommendations, drawing also on current best practices, in consultation with relevant United Nations

entities and human rights mechanisms, and welcomes the offer of the Government of Thailand to act as host to that meeting;

15. *Invites* Member States to give due consideration to ending violence against women and girls, as well as to the realization of gender equality and empowerment of women in the elaboration of the post-2015 development agenda;

16. *Invites* Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary contributions for the purposes described above, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations;

17. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its seventieth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

Narcotic drugs (agenda item 14 (d))

United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development

12. By its resolution 2013/42, the Council recommended to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming that the world drug problem must be addressed in accordance with the provisions of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol,[1] the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971[2] and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,[3] which constitute the framework of the international drug control system,

Bearing in mind the content of article 14 of the 1988 Convention, regarding measures to eradicate illicit cultivation of narcotic plants and cooperation to increase the effectiveness of those efforts,

Fully aware that the world drug problem remains a common and shared responsibility that requires effective and increased international cooperation and demands an integrated, multidisciplinary, mutually reinforcing and balanced approach to supply and demand reduction strategies,

Reaffirming the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session[4] and the Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Drug Crops and on Alternative Development,[5] and stressing the commitment contained in the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem,[6] adopted by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at the high-level segment of its fifty-second session and by the Assembly in its resolution 64/182 of 18 December 2009,

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[1] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 976, No. 14152.

[2] Ibid., vol. 1019, No. 14956.

[3] Ibid., vol. 1582, No. 27627.

[4] General Assembly resolution S-20/2, annex.

[5] General Assembly resolution S-20/4 E.

[6] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2009, Supplement No. 8* (E/2009/28), chap. I, sect. C.

Recalling Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolutions 52/6 of 20 March 2009,[6] 53/6 of 12 March 2010,[7] 54/4 of 25 March 2011[8] and 55/4 of 16 March 2012,[9] which resulted in the International Seminar Workshop on Sustainable Alternative Development, held in the provinces of Chiang Mai and Chiang Rai, Thailand, from 6 to 11 November 2011, and the high-level International Conference on Alternative Development, held in Lima from 14 to 16 November 2012, hosted by the Governments of Thailand and Peru, respectively, in close collaboration with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, at which Member States considered and adopted the International Guiding Principles on Alternative Development,[10]

Recalling also its resolution 67/193 of 20 December 2012, in which it noted the need for Member States to undertake to increase long-term investment in sustainable crop control strategies targeting the illicit cultivation of crops, in coordination with other development measures, in order to contribute to the sustainability of social and economic development and poverty eradication, and recognized the significant role played by developing countries with extensive expertise in alternative development, including preventive alternative development, in promoting best practices and lessons learned from such programmes and invited them to continue sharing those best practices with States affected by illicit crop cultivation,

Acknowledging that alternative development[11] is an important, lawful, viable and sustainable alternative to illicit cultivation of drug crops and an effective measure to counter the world drug problem and other drug-related crime challenges, as well as a choice in favour of societies free of drug abuse, that it is one of the key components of policies and programmes for reducing illicit drug production and that it is an integral part of efforts made by Governments to achieve sustainable development within their societies,

Reaffirming that development-oriented drug policies and programmes should be undertaken in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, international law and, in particular, respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States, human rights and fundamental freedoms and the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[12] and the principle of common and shared responsibility, as well as the Millennium Development Goals, and also taking into account the specific situation of countries and regions and, where appropriate, security concerns,

1. *Welcomes* the outcome of the high-level International Conference on Alternative Development, held in Lima from 14 to 16 November 2012, including the adoption of the Lima Declaration on Alternative Development and the International Guiding Principles on Alternative Development;[10]

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[7] Ibid., *2010, Supplement No. 8* (E/2010/28), chap. I, sect. C.

[8] Ibid., *2011, Supplement No. 8* (E/2011/28), chap. I, sect. C.

[9] Ibid., *2012, Supplement No. 8* (E/2012/28), chap. I, sect. C.

[10] See E/CN.7/2013/8.

[11] In accordance with Economic and Social Council resolutions 2006/33, 2007/12 and 2008/26, the concept of alternative development includes preventive alternative development in a manner focusing on the sustainability and integrality of uplifting people's livelihood.

[12] General Assembly resolution 217 A (III).

2. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime on the outcome of that Conference;[10]

3. *Adopts* the aforementioned Lima Declaration on Alternative Development and the International Guiding Principles on Alternative Development as the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development, annexed to the present resolution;

4. *Encourages* Member States, international organizations, international financial institutions, entities and other relevant stakeholders to take into account the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development when designing and implementing alternative development programmes;

5. *Expresses its appreciation and gratitude* to the Governments of Thailand and Peru for the convening of the International Seminar Workshop on Sustainable Alternative Development and the high-level International Conference on Alternative Development, respectively.

Annex

United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development

Lima Declaration on Alternative Development

We, the representatives convened in Lima for the high-level International Conference on Alternative Development on 16 November 2012,

Underscoring that the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol,[13] the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971[14] and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,[15] in particular its article 14, paragraphs 2 and 3, constitute the framework of the international drug control system, and urging their full and effective implementation,

Reaffirming the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session in 1998[16] and the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem, adopted by the General Assembly in 2009,[17]

Noting that, as was stated at the International Seminar Workshop on Sustainable Alternative Development, held in Chiang Mai and Chiang Rai, Thailand, from 6 to 11 November 2011, the Political Declaration and Plan of Action mentioned above, together with the Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Drug Crops and on Alternative Development,[18] represent a significant advance, as they promote alternative development within the framework of broad national rural development, emphasize the need to address poverty, inter alia, as a driver of illicit crop cultivation and suggest the coupling of both human development and crop reduction indicators to measure the success of alternative development efforts,

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[13] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 976, No. 14152.

[14] Ibid., vol. 1019, No. 14956.

[15] Ibid., vol. 1582, No. 27627.

[16] General Assembly resolution S-20/2, annex.

[17] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2009, Supplement No. 8* (E/2009/28), chap. I, sect. C.

[18] General Assembly resolution S-20/4 E.

Reaffirming that development-oriented drug policies and programmes should be undertaken in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, international law and, in particular, respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States, protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms in accordance with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[19] and the principle of common and shared responsibility, as well as the Millennium Development Goals, also taking into account the rule of law, the specific situations of countries and regions and, where appropriate, security concerns,

Recalling Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolutions 53/6 of 12 March 2010,[20] 54/4 of 25 March 2011,[21] and 55/4 and 55/8 of 16 March 2012,[22]

Recognizing that alternative development, which, in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolutions, includes, as appropriate, preventive alternative development, is part of sustainable and effective crop control strategies, which may also include eradication and law enforcement measures,

Recognizing also that alternative development is a process to prevent and eliminate the illicit cultivation of plants containing narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances through specifically designed rural development measures in the context of sustained national economic growth and sustainable development efforts in countries taking action against drugs, and recognizing the particular sociocultural characteristics of the target communities and groups, within the framework of a comprehensive and permanent solution to the problem of illicit drugs,

Recognizing further that the problem of the illicit production and manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances is often related to development problems and that those links require, within the context of common and shared responsibility, close cooperation among States, the competent organs of the United Nations system, in particular, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, regional bodies and international financial institutions,

Acknowledging the principal role of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, as a governing body of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, along with its subsidiary bodies, together with the International Narcotics Control Board, as the United Nations organs with prime responsibility for drug control matters,

Reaffirming that alternative development is one of the tools to fight against the world drug problem,

Recalling and noting with appreciation the inputs for the draft international guiding principles on alternative development agreed by participants at the International Seminar Workshop on Sustainable Alternative Development, held in the provinces of Chiang Mai and Chiang Rai, Thailand, from 6 to 11 November 2011,[23]

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[19] General Assembly resolution 217 A (III).

[20] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2010, Supplement No. 8* (E/2010/28), chap. I, sect. C.

[21] Ibid., *2011, Supplement No. 8* (E/2011/28), chap. I, sect. C.

[22] Ibid., *2012, Supplement No. 8* (E/2012/28), chap. I, sect. C.

[23] See E/CN.7/2012/8.

1. *Welcome* the outcome of the high-level International Conference on Alternative Development, held in Lima from 14 to 16 November 2012, which includes the present Declaration and the International Guiding Principles on Alternative Development, as contained in the appendix hereto;

2. *Encourage* States, competent international organizations, entities and other relevant stakeholders to take into account the present Declaration and the International Guiding Principles on Alternative Development when designing and implementing alternative development strategies and programmes;

3. *Submit* the present Declaration, including its appendix, to the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, for inclusion in his report to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its fifty-sixth session;

4. *Express our appreciation and gratitude* to the Government of Peru for the convening of the high-level International Conference on Alternative Development.

Appendix

International Guiding Principles on Alternative Development

A. General provisions

1. Alternative development policies are an important component of enhancing development in States affected by, or in some cases at risk of, the illicit cultivation of crops used for illicit drug production and manufacture, and play an important role in national, regional and international development policies and in comprehensive policies of poverty reduction and cooperation.

2. Alternative development, as an integral component of policies and programmes for reducing drug production, is an important, viable and sustainable option for preventing, eliminating or significantly and measurably reducing the illicit cultivation of crops used for the production and manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances through tackling poverty and providing livelihood opportunities.

3. Alternative development, including in some cases preventive alternative development, constitutes an international policy founded on the principle of shared and common responsibility that seeks to discourage the cultivation of illicit crops in countries affected by that problem and in those countries which are vulnerable to illicit activities.

4. Alternative development, which includes, as appropriate, preventive alternative development strategies and programmes, should be formulated and implemented by taking into account the vulnerability and specific needs of the communities and groups affected by illicit cultivation of crops used for drug production and manufacture, within the broader framework of national policies.

5. Effective alternative development strategies and programmes require, as appropriate, the strengthening of relevant governmental institutions at the national, regional and local levels. Public policies should be supported to the extent possible by, inter alia, strengthening legal frameworks, involving local communities and relevant organizations, identifying and providing adequate financial support,

technical assistance and increased investment, and recognizing and enforcing property rights, including access to land.

6. Local communities and relevant organizations should be involved in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of all alternative development programmes in order to truly reflect the needs of targeted communities.

7. Civil society can contribute significantly to the formulation of effective and sustainable alternative development programmes, and its active participation should therefore be encouraged in all phases of alternative development programmes.

8. An integrated and complementary approach to alternative development programmes and strategies is crucial and should be implemented in concert with broader drug control policies, including demand reduction, law enforcement, illicit crop elimination and awareness-raising, taking into account demographic, cultural, social and geographic considerations, as appropriate, and in line with the three drug control conventions.

9. States should ensure the proper and coordinated sequencing of development interventions when designing alternative development programmes, and in that regard should take into account issues related to the establishment of agreements and viable partnerships with small producers, favourable climatic conditions, strong political support and adequate market access.

10. Alternative development programmes in the areas where crops are cultivated for illicit drug production and manufacture should be undertaken with a clear understanding of the overall objectives, as appropriate, of eliminating or significantly and measurably reducing the supply of drugs while promoting comprehensive development and social inclusion, alleviating poverty and strengthening social development, the rule of law, security and stability at the country and regional levels, taking into account the promotion and protection of human rights.

11. Alternative development programmes should include measures to protect the environment at the local level, according to national and international law and policies, through the provision of incentives for conservation, proper education and awareness programmes so that the local communities can improve and preserve their livelihoods and mitigate negative environmental impacts.

12. Alternative development programmes, including, as appropriate, preventive alternative development programmes, should be designed to address subregional and regional needs and should be integrated, when circumstances require, into broader regional, subregional and bilateral treaties and arrangements.

13. International cooperation, coordination and stakeholder ownership are essential for the successful implementation and sustainability of alternative development programmes. Alternative development should be considered by all parties involved as a long-term commitment whose results may require time to attain.

14. International cooperation programmes aimed at alternative development should take into account the experiences of different countries, including with regard to South-South cooperation, should draw on best practices and lessons learned in alternative development programmes and projects and should take into account the available financial and technical support provided by donors.

15. Alternative development policies, as one of the tools available in the fight against the world drug problem, should be implemented alongside efforts made by States to strengthen the rule of law and promote health, safety and security so as to ensure a comprehensive approach to tackling the challenges that may be posed by the possible links between drug trafficking, corruption and different forms of organized crime and, in some cases, terrorism.

16. Alternative development can be an integral element of an overall development strategy and should complement economic efforts in the fight against poverty.

17. The impact of alternative development programmes should be assessed by taking into account their contribution to the control of illicit crop cultivation, including the eradication of such crops, and through estimates based on human development indices, socioeconomic and environmental indicators and impartial and accurate evaluations.

B. Actions and implementation measures

18. States Members of the United Nations, international organizations, regional organizations, development agencies, donors and international financial institutions, as well as civil society, should apply their utmost efforts, as appropriate:

(a) To target illicit cultivation and production of crops used for the production and manufacture of illicit drugs, and address related factors, by alleviating poverty, by strengthening the rule of law and institutional frameworks, as appropriate, and by promoting sustainable development aimed at enhancing the welfare of the population;

(b) To build and maintain confidence, dialogue and cooperation with and between stakeholders, from people at the community level and local authorities to leaders at the national and regional levels, so as to ensure participation and ownership for long-term sustainability;

(c) To implement long-term projects and programmes to provide opportunities to fight poverty, diversify livelihoods and strengthen development, institutional frameworks and the rule of law;

(d) To develop policies and programmes that take into account an evidence- and science-based assessment of the potential impact of alternative development on the illicit cultivation of crops used for the illicit production and manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, and on rural and socioeconomic development, including the gender dimension related thereto, and the environment;

(e) To take into account the need to promote the diversification of licit crops cultivated and licit economic activities undertaken when implementing alternative development programmes;

(f) Owing to the transnational nature of drug-related crimes, to encourage and support coordinated cross-border collaboration and alternative development activities, where appropriate and feasible, with the support of international cooperation;

(g) To address with specific measures the situation of women, children, youth and other high-risk populations, including, in some cases, dependent drug users, owing to their vulnerability and exploitation in the illicit drug economy;

(h) To provide, within a holistic and integrated development approach, essential basic services and legal livelihood opportunities to the communities affected by, or in some cases vulnerable to, illicit crop cultivation;

(i) To recognize that alternative development, including, as appropriate, preventive alternative development, requires the implementation of articulated short-, medium- and long-term plans and actions from all relevant stakeholders to promote positive and sustainable socioeconomic changes in the affected and, in some cases, vulnerable areas;

(j) To promote coordination and encourage alternative development programmes which contain complementary measures at the local, regional and national levels;

(k) To ensure, when considering crop control measures, that small-farmer households have opportunities for viable and sustainable licit livelihoods so that the measures may be properly sequenced in a sustainable fashion and appropriately coordinated, taking into account the circumstances of the region, country or area concerned;

(l) To ensure that programmes or projects related to alternative development effectively discourage the illicit cultivation of crops used for the illicit production and manufacture of drugs;

(m) To also ensure that drug control programmes are implemented in a comprehensive and balanced manner, so as to avoid the shifting of illicit crop cultivation domestically, as well as from one country or region to another;

(n) To respect the legitimate interests and specific needs of the local affected and, in some cases, vulnerable population when designing and implementing alternative development programmes;

(o) To address basic human needs, in full conformity with the three drug conventions and relevant human rights instruments, in order to promote the welfare of targeted communities;

(p) To integrate those communities which are in marginalized regions into the economic and political mainstream; as appropriate, such integration should involve supporting access to roads, schools, primary health-care services, electricity and other services and infrastructure;

(q) To promote increased coordination and cooperation between relevant governmental agencies, when appropriate, and adopt an integrated approach to drug control that involves all relevant stakeholders;

(r) To ensure that the implementation of alternative development programmes is conducted in a manner that helps to enhance synergy and confidence among national Governments, regional authorities and local administrations and communities with regard to building local ownership and coordination and cooperation;

(s) To promote the strengthening of the justice and security sectors and social development, as well as institutional legal frameworks and anti-corruption measures, in a manner conducive to enhancing alternative development efforts;

(t) To promote governance capabilities, when appropriate, in order to strengthen the rule of law, including at the local level;

(u) To ensure that measures aimed at strengthening the rule of law are included in development-oriented drug control policies in order to, inter alia, support farmers in their efforts to stop, and in some cases prevent, the cultivation of illicit crops;

(v) To apply, in addition to estimates of illicit cultivation and other illicit activities related to the world drug problem, indicators related to human development, socioeconomic conditions, rural development and the alleviation of poverty, as well as institutional and environmental indicators, when assessing alternative development programmes in order to ensure that the outcomes are in line with national and international development objectives, including the Millennium Development Goals, and that they reflect accountable use of donor funds and truly benefit the affected communities;

(w) To utilize objective impact evaluations that examine a broad range of social, economic and environmental factors and incorporate the lessons learned from these evaluations in future projects to ensure that the design and implementation of alternative development programmes are based on a reliable and evidence-based evaluation and thorough analysis of local socioeconomic, geographical and cultural realities, as well as the assessment of benefits and risks;

(x) To undertake further research and strengthen data collection with a view to providing a basis for more effective and evidence-based alternative development programmes, as well as conduct research to assess the factors leading to the illicit cultivation of drug crops used for the production and manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;

(y) To utilize data and conduct analysis to identify areas, communities and affected populations that are vulnerable to illicit cultivation and its related illicit activities, and tailor the implementation of programmes and projects to address identified needs;

(z) To encourage partners in cross-border alternative development activities to consider measures to support the implementation of alternative development strategies and programmes, which may include special preferential policies, protection of property rights and facilitation of the import and export of products, in accordance with relevant international law, including trade agreements;

(aa) To enhance technical support, including exchange of expertise, best practices and resources, while seeking to secure long-term flexible funding for alternative development programmes in order to ensure their sustainability;

(bb) To consider the possibility of creating an international fund for alternative development programmes that could be used to face major emergency situations, in order to ensure continuity;

(cc) To recognize that international cooperation resources for the implementation of alternative development programmes should be used in consultation and in coordination with partner countries to support joint efforts to eliminate, reduce and, in some cases, prevent the cultivation of illicit crops through reducing poverty and enhancing rural development in areas affected by, or in some cases vulnerable to, illicit cultivation and engaging in effective law enforcement measures;

(dd) Recognize that long-term cooperation, coordination and the commitment of multilevel and multisectoral stakeholders are essential to a holistic and integrated approach to the effectiveness and sustainability of alternative development programmes;

(ee) Consider voluntary and pragmatic measures in appropriate forums, with a view to enabling alternative development products to gain easier access to international markets, in accordance with applicable multilateral trade rules and treaties and taking into consideration the ongoing negotiation processes in the framework of the World Trade Organization; these might include promoting cost-effective marketing regimes in the field of alternative development, including, as appropriate, preventive alternative development, such as a global stamp for products stemming from alternative development programmes and voluntary certification to support the sustainability of alternative development products;

(ff) Promote, where appropriate, a favourable socioeconomic infrastructure, including the development of roads and transportation networks, the promotion and enhancement of farmer associations, microfinance schemes and schemes aimed at enhancing the effectiveness of the management of available financing resources;

(gg) Combine local wisdom, indigenous knowledge, public-private partnerships and available resources to promote, inter alia, a legal market-driven product development approach when applicable, capacity-building, skills training of the involved population, effective management and the entrepreneurial spirit, in order to support the creation of internal and sustainable commercial systems and a viable value chain at the local level, when applicable;

(hh) Support policies conducive to cooperation with the international financial institutions and, where appropriate, private sector involvement and investment to help to ensure long-term sustainability, including through the use of public-private partnerships, and to encourage alternative development in rural associations or cooperatives and support their management capacity, in order to maximize value from primary production and to ensure the integration of areas affected by, or in some cases vulnerable to, illicit cultivation into national, regional and, as appropriate, international markets;

(ii) Promote local ownership and participation of the involved parties in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of alternative development programmes and projects;

(jj) Foster empowerment, including articulation, communication and participation, of the community and local authorities and other stakeholders, to sustain the achievements of the projects and programmes;

(kk) Take into account land rights and other related land management resources when designing, implementing, monitoring and evaluating alternative development programmes, including those of indigenous peoples and local communities, in accordance with national legal frameworks;

(ll) Raise awareness among rural communities of the negative impacts that illicit drug crop cultivation, related deforestation and the illicit use of natural resources, in disregard of national or international laws, may have on long-term development and the environment.

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (agenda item 14 (d))

Enlargement of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

13. By its decision 2013/251, the Council, recalling General Assembly resolution 1166 (XII) of 26 November 1957, in which the Assembly requested the Council to establish the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, as well as subsequent Assembly resolutions by which the membership of the Executive Committee was increased:

(a) Took note of the requests to enlarge the membership of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees contained in the note verbale dated 12 February 2013 from the Permanent Mission of Afghanistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General,[1] the letter dated 2 April 2013 from the Permanent Representative of the Republic of Belarus to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Economic and Social Council,[2] the note verbale dated 16 May 2013 from the Permanent Mission of the Czech Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General,[3] the note verbale dated 28 May 2013 from the Permanent Mission of Peru to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General,[4] the note verbale dated 5 June 2013 from the Permanent Mission of Slovakia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General,[5] the note verbale dated 21 June 2013 from the Permanent Mission of Senegal to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General,[6] and the note verbale dated 2 July 2013 from the Permanent Mission of Latvia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General;[7]

(b) Recommended that the General Assembly, at its sixty-eighth session, decide on the question of enlarging the membership of the Executive Committee from eighty-seven to ninety-four States.

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[1] E/2013/10.

[2] E/2013/49.

[3] E/2013/76.

[4] E/2013/85.

[5] E/2013/83.

[6] E/2013/86.

[7] E/2013/89.

Chapter II

Special joint meetings of the Council and the Second Committee of the General Assembly at its sixty-seventh and sixty-eighth sessions

Food security and nutrition: scaling up the global response

1. The Council and the Second Committee of the General Assembly at its sixty-seventh session held a special joint meeting on the theme "Food security and nutrition: scaling up the global response" at the 3rd meeting of the Council, on 14 February 2013. An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary record (E/2013/SR.3). The meeting was co-chaired by the President of the Council, Néstor Osorio (Colombia), and the Chair of the Second Committee of the Assembly at its sixty-seventh session, George Wilfred Talbot (Guyana).

2. At the 3rd meeting, on 14 February, the President of the Council opened the meeting and presented a short video on the issue of food security and nutrition prepared by the Department of Public Information.

3. At the same meeting, introductory statements were made by the President of the Council and the Chair of the Second Committee.

4. Also at the same meeting, a statement was made by the Director General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, José Graziano da Silva (by video link).

5. At the same meeting, the Chair of the Second Committee moderated presentations by Leslie Ramsammy, Minister of Agriculture of Guyana; Amadou Allahoury Diallo, High Commissioner of the "Nigeriens feeding Nigeriens" initiative, Office of the President of the Niger (by video link); Jonathan Shrier, Special Representative on Global Food Security, United States of America; Loretta Dormal Marino, Deputy Director General, Directorate-General for Agriculture and Rural Development of the European Commission; and Isobel Pollock, President and Chief Executive, Institution of Mechanical Engineers.

6. Also at the same meeting, statements were made by the following discussants: Jos Verbeek, Lead Economist and Manager, Global Monitoring Report, World Bank; Ellen Gustafson, Member of the Advisory Board, Barilla Center for Food and Nutrition; and Debra A. Jones, Director and United Nations Representative in New York, Save the Children.

7. An interactive dialogue moderated by the President of the Council ensued and statements were made by the representatives of Argentina, Brazil, South Africa, Gabon, Japan, Germany and Tunisia.

8. A statement was also made by a representative of the Food and Agriculture Caucus, a non-governmental organization.

9. At the 3rd meeting, on 14 February, the President of the Council made concluding remarks.

Inequality, growth and the global economic outlook

10. The Council and the Second Committee of the General Assembly at its sixty-eighth session held a special joint meeting on the theme "Inequality, growth and the global economic outlook" at the 49th meeting of the Council, on 22 October 2013. An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary record (E/2013/SR.49). The meeting was co-chaired by the Vice-President of the Council, Ferit Hoxha (Albania), and the Vice-Chair of the Second Committee of the Assembly at its sixty-eighth session, Oana Rebedea (Romania).

11. At the 49th meeting, on 22 October, the Vice-President of the Council (Albania), opened the meeting and made a statement.

12. At the same meeting, an introductory statement was made by the Assistant Secretary-General for Economic Development.

13. Also at the same meeting, a presentation was made by Peter Pauly, Professor and Interim Dean, Rotman School of Management, University of Toronto, Canada. After the meeting, Mr. Pauly responded to comments made and questions posed by the representative of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela.

14. At the same meeting, presentations were also made by Pingfan Hong, Acting Director, Development Policy Analysis Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs; Moazam Mahmood, Director, Economic and Labour Market Analysis Department, International Labour Organization (ILO); and Dave Turner, Head, Macroeconomic Analysis Division, Economics Department, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

15. In the ensuing discussion, Mr. Hong, Mr. Mahmood and Mr. Pauly responded to comments made and questions posed by the representatives of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela and Germany.

16. Also at the same meeting, the Vice-Chair of the Second Committee of the Assembly at its sixty-eighth session, Oana Rebedea (Romania), made concluding remarks.

Finding solutions for addressing sustainable development challenges and accelerating the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals

17. The Council and the Second Committee of the General Assembly at its sixty-eight session held a special joint meeting on the theme "Finding solutions for addressing sustainable development challenges and accelerating the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals" at the 50th meeting of the Council, on 6 November 2013. An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary record (E/2013/SR.50). The meeting was co-chaired by the President of the Council, Néstor Osorio (Colombia), and the Chair of the Second Committee of the Assembly at its sixty-eighth session, Abdou Salam Diallo (Senegal).

18. At the 50th meeting, on 6 November, the Chair of the Second Committee (Senegal) and the President of the Council (Colombia) made opening statements.

19. At the same meeting, presentations were made by the following panellists: Paul Macmillan, Global Industry Leader, Public Sector, Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Limited; Parag Gupta, Founder, Waste Ventures; Tokunboh Ishmael, Co-Founder and Managing Director, Alitheia Capital; Luther Ragin, Jr., President and Chief

Executive Officer, Global Impact Investing Network; and Jos Verbeek, Lead Economist, Development Prospects Group, World Bank.

20. Also at the same meeting, a statement was made by the respondent, Mark Neo, Deputy Permanent Representative of Singapore to the United Nations.

21. In the ensuing discussion, moderated by Sade Baderinwa, Emmy Award-winning news anchor of WABC-TV, the panellists responded to comments made and questions posed by the representatives of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, the Bahamas, Peru, Mexico, Brazil and Benin.

22. At the same meeting, a representative of a non-governmental organization, NGO-Sustainability, also made comments and posed questions.

23. Also at the same meeting, the Chair of the Second Committee (Senegal) made concluding remarks.

The future of employment: the world of work in 2030

24. The Council and the Second Committee of the General Assembly at its sixty-eight session held a special joint meeting on the theme "The future of employment: the world of work in 2030" at the 52nd meeting of the Council, on 8 November 2013. An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary record (E/2013/SR.52). The meeting was co-chaired by the Vice-President of the Council, Martin Sajdik (Austria), and the Chair of the Second Committee of the Assembly at its sixty-eighth session, Abdou Salam Diallo (Senegal).

25. At the 52nd meeting, on 8 November, the Chair of the Second Committee (Senegal) made opening remarks.

26. At the same meeting, presentations were made by the following panellists: Raymond Torres, Director, International Institute for Social Studies, ILO; Paul De Civita, Acting Assistant Deputy Minister, Policy Horizons Canada; Peter Padbury, Director, Scanning and Foresight, Policy Horizons Canada (by video link); Marcio Pochmann, Economist and Professor, Institute of Economics and Centre for Trade Union Studies and Labour Economics, State University of Campinas, Brazil (by telephone); and Barbara Birungi, Founder and Director, Women in Technology, Uganda.

27. Also at the same meeting, statements were made by the lead discussants, Adam Greene, United States Council for International Business; and Peter Bakvis, Director, Global Unions, Washington, D.C.

28. In the ensuing discussion, the panellists and the lead discussants responded to the comments made and questions posed by the representatives of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Gabon (on behalf of the African Group), Germany and Suriname.

29. The representative of the European Union also made comments and posed questions.

30. Also at the same meeting, the Vice-President of the Council (Austria) made concluding remarks.

Chapter III

Special high-level meeting of the Council with the Bretton Woods institutions, the World Trade Organization and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

1. In accordance with paragraph 2 (a) of General Assembly resolution 61/16, paragraph 88 of annex I to Assembly resolution 50/227, and Economic and Social Council resolution 2009/30 and decision 2010/202, the Council held a special high-level meeting with the Bretton Woods institutions, the World Trade Organization (WTO) and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) at its 6th and 7th meetings, on 22 April 2013. An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary records (E/2013/SR.6 and 7). For its consideration at the meeting, the Council had before it a note by the Secretary-General entitled "Coherence, coordination and cooperation in the context of financing for sustainable development and the post-2015 development agenda" (E/2013/52).

2. At the 6th meeting, on 22 April, the President of the Council, Néstor Osorio (Colombia), made an opening statement.

3. At the same meeting, the Deputy Secretary-General of the United Nations, Jan Eliasson, addressed the Council.

High-level panel discussion on the theme "World economic situation and prospects in the wake of the world financial and economic crisis"

4. At its 6th meeting, on 22 April, the Council held a high-level panel discussion on the theme "World economic situation and prospects in the wake of the world financial and economic crisis" and heard statements by Josaia Voreque Bainimarama, Prime Minister of Fiji (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China); Djoomart Otorbaev, First Vice-Prime Minister of Kyrgyzstan; Mauricio Cárdenas Santamaría, Minister of Finance and Public Credit of Colombia; Olli Rehn, Vice-President of the European Commission and Commissioner for Economic and Monetary Affairs and the Euro of the European Union; Abdul-Rahman Dirar, State Minister and Minister of Finance and National Economy of the Sudan; Jutta Urpilainen, Minister of Finance of Finland; Claus J. Raidl, President of the Austrian National Bank; Yaseen Anwar, Governor of the State Bank of Pakistan; Gunilla Carlsson, Minister for International Development Cooperation of Sweden; Seyed Shamseddin Hosseini, Minister of Economic Affairs and Finance of the Islamic Republic of Iran; Luis Arce Catacora, Minister of Economy and Public Finance of the Plurinational State of Bolivia; and Mark Espat, Special Envoy of the Prime Minister of Belize.

5. An interactive dialogue ensued and statements were made by the representative of the Sudan and the observers for Romania and Costa Rica.

6. A statement was also made by the representative of the World Meteorological Organization.

7. Statements were also made by the representatives of the following business sector entities: Cross-Border Finance; Samuels Associates; and the United States Council for International Business. A representative of Jubilee USA, a civil society organization, made a statement.

Keynote address on the theme "Introduction to the post-2015 development agenda from the World Bank perspective, with a special focus on financing for development"

8. Also at the 6th meeting, on 22 April, a keynote address was made by Mahmoud Mohieldin, Special Envoy and Representative on the Millennium Development Goals and Financial Development of the World Bank Group, on the theme "Introduction to the post-2015 development agenda from the World Bank perspective, with a special focus on financing for development".

9. At the same meeting, statements were made by the following senior officials of major institutional stakeholders: Mukhtar Tileuberdi (Kazakhstan), President, Trade and Development Board of UNCTAD; Jorge Familiar Calderón, Vice-President and Corporate Secretary, World Bank Group, and Acting Secretary, International Monetary Fund/World Bank Development Committee; Patricia Alonso-Gamo, Deputy Secretary, International Monetary Fund, and Acting Secretary, International Monetary and Financial Committee; and Shishir Priyadarshi, Director, Development Division, WTO.

Thematic debate of the whole on the theme "Financing for sustainable development, including through leveraging private capital, in the context of the follow-up to the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development"

10. At its 7th meeting, on 22 April, the Council held a thematic debate of the whole on the theme "Financing for sustainable development, including through leveraging private capital, in the context of the follow-up to the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development" and heard the presentations given by the following senior officials of major institutional stakeholders: Shamshad Akhtar, Assistant Secretary-General for Economic Development, Department of Economic and Social Affairs; James Zhan, Director, Division on Investment and Enterprise of UNCTAD; and Chris Lane, Division Chief for Low Income Countries, Strategy, Policy and Review Department, International Monetary Fund.

11. An interactive dialogue ensued and statements were made by the representatives of Brazil, China and Nicaragua, as well as by the observers for Peru and Germany.

12. A statement was also made by the observer for the European Union.

13. Statements were also made by the Executive Directors of the World Bank.

14. A statement was also made by a representative of Citigroup, a business sector entity.

15. Statements were also made by the representatives of the following civil society organizations: International Women's Anthropology Conference; Third World Network; and African Development Interchange Network.

Thematic debate of the whole on the theme "Global partnership for development in the context of the post-2015 development agenda"

16. At its 7th meeting, on 22 April, the Council held a thematic debate of the whole on the theme "Global partnership for development in the context of the post-

2015 development agenda" and heard the presentations given by the following representatives of major institutional stakeholders: Jos Verbeek, Lead Economist, World Bank; Richard Kozul-Wright, Officer-in-Charge, Division on Globalization and Development Strategies, UNCTAD; and Shishir Priyardarshi, Director, Development Division, WTO.

17. An interactive dialogue ensued and statements were made by the representatives of Japan, Benin, Mexico, the Republic of Korea, Ethiopia and South Africa, as well as by the observer for the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela.

18. A statement was also made by the observer for the European Union.

19. Statements were also made by the Executive Directors of the World Bank.

20. Statements were also made by the representatives of the following business sector entities: Samuels Associates and the United States Council for International Business.

21. Statements were also made by the representatives of the following civil society organizations: Virginia Gildersleeve International Fund; Egyptian Centre for Economic and Social Rights; and Third World Network.

Closing of the meeting

22. At the 7th meeting, the President of the Council closed the special high-level meeting of the Council with the Bretton Woods institutions, the World Trade Organization and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

Chapter IV

Special meeting of the Council on external debt sustainability and development

1. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 67/198 and Economic and Social Council decision 2013/203, the Council held a special meeting on external debt sustainability and development, which focused on lessons learned from debt crises and ongoing work on sovereign debt restructuring and debt resolution mechanisms, at its 8th and 9th meetings, on 23 April 2013. An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary records (E/2013/SR.8 and 9).

2. At the 8th meeting, on 23 April, an opening statement was made by the President of the Council, Néstor Osorio (Colombia).

3. At the same meeting, a statement was made by the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), Supachai Panitchpakdi.

4. Also at the same meeting, a statement was made by the Assistant Secretary-General for Economic Development of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Shamshad Akhtar.

5. Also at the same meeting, a statement was made by the Prime Minister of Fiji, Josaia Voreqe Bainimarama, on behalf of the Group of 77 and China.

Panel discussion on lessons learned from the history of debt crises and ongoing work on sovereign debt restructuring and debt resolution mechanisms

6. At the 8th meeting, on 23 April, presentations on the theme "Lessons learned from the history of debt crises" were made by Jeffrey Lewis, Senior Adviser and Head of the International Policy and Partnerships Group, Poverty Reduction and Economic Management Network, World Bank; and Christoph Paulus, Professor, Humboldt University, Berlin. Presentations on the theme "Ongoing work on sovereign debt restructuring and debt resolution mechanisms" were made by Yuefen Li, Head of the Debt and Development Branch, UNCTAD; and Benu Schneider, Senior Economic Affairs Officer, Financing for Development Office, Department of Economic and Social Affairs.

7. An interactive dialogue ensued and statements were made by the representatives of the Sudan, South Africa, China and Ecuador.

8. Statements were also made by the representatives of the following civil society organizations: Jubilee USA and Bread for the World.

Keynote address on the theme "Gaps in legal and institutional structures for debt restructuring"

9. At the 9th meeting, on 23 April, a keynote address on the theme "Gaps in legal and institutional structures for debt restructuring" was delivered by Joseph Stiglitz, Professor at Columbia University.

10. At the same meeting, presentations on the theme "The architecture for debt restructuring" were made by Sergio Chodos, Alternate Executive Director, International Monetary Fund; Hans Humes, Chair and Executive Officer, Greylock

Capital Management, LLC; Deborah Nache-Zandstra, Partner, Sovereign Debt Restructuring Group, Clifford Chance, London; Lee Buchheit, Partner, Cleary Gottlieb Steen and Hamilton, New York; and James Haley, Executive Director, Inter-American Development Bank.

11. An interactive dialogue ensued and statements were made by the representatives of New Zealand and Ecuador, as well as by the observers for Belize, Switzerland and Iraq.

Closing of the meeting

12. At the 9th meeting, on 23 April, the President of the Council made concluding remarks.

Chapter V

Special meeting of the Council on international cooperation in tax matters

1. In accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 2012/33 and decision 2013/204, the Council held a special meeting on international cooperation in tax matters at its 12th and 13th meetings, on 29 May 2013. An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary records (E/2013/SR.12 and 13). For its consideration at the meeting, the Council had before it a report of the Secretary-General on further progress in strengthening the work of the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters (E/2013/67).

2. At the 12th meeting, on 29 May, the President of the Council, Néstor Osorio (Colombia), made an opening statement.

3. At the same meeting, the Assistant Secretary-General for Economic Development of the Department for Economic and Social Affairs, Shamshad Akhtar, introduced the report of the Secretary-General.

4. Also at the same meeting, presentations on the theme "International tax cooperation: capacity development" were made by Alexander Trepelkov, Director, Financing for Development Office, Department for Economic and Social Affairs; Marlies de Ruiter, Head, Tax Treaty, Transfer Pricing and Financial Transactions Division, Center for Tax Policy and Administration, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development; Socorro Velázquez, Director, Planning and Institutional Development, Inter-American Centre of Tax Administrations; Lincoln Marais, Director of Institutional Development, African Tax Administration Forum; Michael Keen, Deputy Director, Fiscal Affairs Division, International Monetary Fund; and Richard Stern, Global Product Specialist for Business Taxation, World Bank Group.

5. At the same meeting, presentations on the theme "Current issues in countering international tax avoidance and tax evasion" were made by Philip Baker, Queen's Counsel, Gray's Inn Tax Chambers, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; Marlies de Ruiter, Head, Tax Treaty, Transfer Pricing and Financial Transactions Division, Center for Tax Policy and Administration, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development; and Thomas Neale, Head of Unit, Company Taxation Initiatives, Directorate-General for Taxation and Customs Union, European Commission.

6. An interactive discussion moderated by Hugh Ault, Professor Emeritus at Boston College Law School, ensued and statements were made by the representative of Haiti (on behalf of the Caribbean Community), as well as by the observer for Fiji (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China).

7. A statement was also made by the observer for the European Union.

8. At the 13th meeting, on 29 May, a statement was made by the representative of France with regard to the discussion that had been held on the theme "Current issues in countering international tax avoidance and tax evasion".

9. At the same meeting, the United Nations Practical Manual on Transfer Pricing for Developing Countries was launched and presentations were made by Alexander Trepelkov, Director, Financing for Development Office, Department of Economic

and Social Affairs; Armando Lara Yaffar (Mexico), Chair, Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters; and Stig Sollund (Norway), Coordinator, Subcommittee on Transfer Pricing — Practical Issues.

10. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, statements were made by the representative of Nepal, as well as by the observers for Romania and Finland.

11. At the same meeting, a panel discussion on the theme "Transfer pricing challenges for developing countries" was moderated by Michael Lennard, Chief, International Tax Cooperation Unit, Financing for Development Office, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, and presentations were made by Phensuk Sangasubana, Head, International Tax Division, Bureau of Tax Policy and Planning, Revenue Department, Thailand; Marcos Aurélio Pereira Valadão (Brazil), member, Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters; Anita Kapur (India), member, Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters; Shanwu Yuan, International Tax Director, Baker and McKenzie Consulting LLC, and member, Subcommittee on Transfer Pricing — Practical Issues; and Stig Sollund (Norway), Coordinator, Subcommittee on Transfer Pricing — Practical Issues.

Closing of the meeting

12. At the 13th meeting, on 29 May, the President of the Council made concluding remarks.

Chapter VI

High-level segment

1. The high-level segment of the substantive session of 2013 of the Council was held at its 14th to 21st meetings, from 1 to 4 July 2013. An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary records (E/2013/SR.14-21).

2. The Council resumed its consideration of agenda item 2 (High-level segment) at its 24th and 25th meetings, on 8 July, and at its 48th meeting, on 26 July 2013. An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary records (E/2013/SR.24, 25 and 48).

3. The Council also resumed its consideration of agenda item 2 (High-level segment) at its 54th meeting, on 16 December 2013. An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary record (E/2013/SR.54).

4. In its decision 2011/208, the Council had decided that the theme for the 2013 annual ministerial review would be "Science, technology and innovation, and the potential of culture, for promoting sustainable development and achieving the Millennium Development Goals" (item 2 (b)).

5. In its decision 2012/263, the Council had decided that the theme for its 2013 thematic discussion would be "The contribution of the Economic and Social Council to the elaboration of the post-2015 development agenda as a principal body for policy review, policy dialogue and recommendations on issues of economic and social development and for the follow-up to the Millennium Development Goals" (item 2 (c)).

6. For its consideration at the high-level segment (item 2), the Council had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on science, technology and innovation, and the potential of culture, for promoting sustainable development and achieving the Millennium Development Goals (E/2013/54);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the contribution of the Economic and Social Council to the elaboration of the post-2015 development agenda as a principal body for policy review, policy dialogue and recommendations on issues of economic and social development and for the follow-up to the Millennium Development Goals (E/2013/72);

(c) Note by the Secretariat on science, technology and innovation, and the potential of culture, for promoting sustainable development and achieving the Millennium Development Goals (E/2013/47);

(d) Note by the Secretariat on the meeting of the 2012/13 Intersessional Panel of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development (E/2013/74);

(e) Relevant part of the report of the Secretary-General on regional cooperation in the economic, social and related fields (E/2013/15);

(f) Relevant part of the report of the Committee for Development Policy on its fifteenth session (E/2013/33);

(g) Letter dated 11 April 2013 from the Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Economic and Social Council (E/2013/53);

(h) Letter dated 30 April 2013 from the Permanent Representative of Peru to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Economic and Social Council (E/2013/58);

(i) Letter dated 6 May 2013 from the Permanent Representative of Nigeria to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Economic and Social Council (E/2013/64);

(j) Letter dated 14 May 2013 from the Chair of the sixty-fifth session of the Economic Commission for Europe addressed to the President of the Economic and Social Council (E/2013/78);

(k) Letter dated 15 May 2013 from the Permanent Representative of Viet Nam to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Economic and Social Council (E/2013/79);

(l) Letter dated 26 June 2013 from the Permanent Representative of Thailand to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Economic and Social Council (E/2013/91);

(m) Letter dated 13 March 2013 from the Permanent Representative of Jordan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Economic and Social Council (E/2013/92);

(n) Letter of 11 July 2013 from the Permanent Representative of the United Republic of Tanzania to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Economic and Social Council (E/2013/95);

(o) World Economic and Social Survey 2013: Sustainable development challenges (E/2013/50);

(p) World economic situation and prospects as of mid-2013 (E/2013/70);

(q) Conference room paper on inputs received by the subsidiary bodies of the Economic and Social Council on the post-2015 development agenda (E/2013/CRP.2);

(r) Statements submitted by non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council (E/2013/NGO/2, 4-24, 31-62, 64-90, 92-114, 136-142, 144 and 146).

Opening of the high-level segment

7. At the 14th meeting, on 1 July, the President of the Council, Néstor Osorio (Colombia), opened the high-level segment and made a statement.

8. At the same meeting, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Ban Ki-moon, addressed the Council.

9. Also at the same meeting, the President of the sixty-seventh session of the General Assembly, Vuk Jeremić (Serbia), made a statement.

10. Also at the same meeting, the President of the Swiss Confederation, Ueli Maurer, made a statement.

Keynote addresses

11. At its 14th meeting, on 1 July, the Council heard the keynote addresses of Irina Bokova, Director General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization; Hamadoun Touré, Secretary-General of the International Telecommunication Union; and Rolf-Dieter Heuer, Director General of the European Organization for Nuclear Research.

12. At the same meeting, statements were made by David Sengeh of Innovate Salone and Daphne Koller of Massive Open Online Courses.

13. At the 18th meeting, on 3 July, Juan Manuel Santos Calderón, President of Colombia, addressed the Council.

Launch of the Global Innovation Index

14. At the 14th meeting, on 1 July, the Global Innovation Index was launched and a statement was made by the President of the Council.

15. At the same meeting, a statement was made by the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

16. Also at the same meeting, a statement was made by Francis Gurry, Director General of the World Intellectual Property Organization.

17. Also at the same meeting, statements were made by Soumitra Dutta, Dean of the Graduate School of Management, Cornell University, and Editor of the Global Innovation Index; and Bruno Lanvin, Executive Director of the INSEAD European Competitiveness Initiative and Editor of the Global Innovation Index.

18. Also at the same meeting, a statement was made by Samir Mitra, Senior Adviser in the Office of the Adviser to the Prime Minister of India and the National Innovation Council of India.

Panel discussion on the theme "International cooperation in the development, transfer and diffusion of technologies in Africa and least developed countries"

19. At its 18th meeting, on 3 July, the Council held a panel discussion on the theme "International cooperation in the development, transfer and diffusion of technologies in Africa and least developed countries", chaired by the Vice-President of the Council, Martin Sajdik (Austria), who also made an opening statement. The panel discussion was moderated by Adnan Amin, Director General of the International Renewal Energy Agency. The panellists were Charles Kitwanga, Deputy Minister of State in the Office of the Vice-President for Environment, United Republic of Tanzania; Martial De-Paul Ikounga, African Union Commissioner for Human Resources, Science and Technology; Carlos Lopes, Executive Secretary, Economic Commission for Africa; Gyan Chandra Acharya, High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States; Francesca Okeke, Professor of Physics, University of Nigeria; and Dirk Willem Dikerman, Special Adviser for Development Strategy, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

20. At the same meeting, the panellists responded to the comments made and questions posed by the moderator and the representatives of the Sudan, Benin, South

Africa, Mexico and Nigeria, as well as by the observer for the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela.

Panel discussion on the theme "Universal health coverage"

21. At its 19th meeting, on 3 July, the Council held a panel discussion on "Universal health coverage", chaired by the Vice-President of the Council, Daffa-Alla Elhag Ali Osman (Sudan), who also made an opening statement. The panel discussion was moderated by Suwit Wibulpolprasert, Senior Adviser on Disease Control of the Ministry of Public Health of Thailand. The panellists were Margaret Chan, Director-General of the World Health Organization; Timothy G. Evans, Director of Health, Nutrition and Population, World Bank; Ali Ghufron Mukti, Vice-Minister of Health of Indonesia; and Philippe Meunier, Ambassador for the fight against HIV/AIDS and communicable diseases, France. The discussants were Florence Gaudry-Perkins, International Director of Global Government and Public Affairs, Alcatel-Lucent; and Sania Nishtar, President and Founder of Heartfile (by video link).

22. At the same meeting, the panellists and the discussants responded to the comments made and questions posed by the moderator and the representatives of Mexico, Turkey, Japan, Brazil, the United States, Colombia and Thailand, as well as by the observers for Sierra Leone, Ghana and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela.

23. Also at the same meeting, a statement was made by the representative of the European Union.

A. High-level policy dialogue with the international financial and trade institutions

24. At its 16th meeting, on 2 July, the Council held a high-level policy dialogue with the international financial and trade institutions of the United Nations system (item 2 (a)).

25. The President of the Council opened the dialogue and made a statement. The Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs, Wu Hongbo, moderated the dialogue. The keynote speaker was Leonel Fernández, former President of the Dominican Republic. The panellists were Pascal Lamy, Director General of the World Trade Organization; Supachai Panitchpakdi, Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development; Zhu Min, Deputy Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund; and Mahmoud Mohieldin, Special Envoy of the President of the World Bank Group on the Millennium Development Goals and Financial Development of the World Bank.

26. During the ensuing dialogue, the panellists responded to comments made and questions posed by the representatives of Nepal, Kuwait, India, the Sudan, Indonesia and the Dominican Republic.

B. Annual ministerial review on the theme "Science, technology and innovation, and the potential of culture, for promoting sustainable development and achieving the Millennium Development Goals"

27. At its 14th, 15th, 17th and 18th meetings, from 1 to 3 July, the Council held its annual ministerial review on the theme "Science, technology and innovation, and the potential of culture, for promoting sustainable development and achieving the Millennium Development Goals" (item 2 (b)).

28. At the 14th meeting, on 1 July, the President of the Council made a statement.

29. At the 17th meeting, on 2 July, the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs introduced the report of the Secretary-General on the theme of the annual ministerial review (E/2013/54).

30. At the same meeting, the Chair of the Committee for Development Policy, José Antonio Ocampo, shared with the Council, by video link, the highlights from the report of the Committee on its fifteenth session (E/2013/33).

Policy messages from the annual ministerial review preparatory meetings

31. At its 14th meeting, on 1 July, the Council heard presentations on the policy messages from the annual ministerial review preparatory meetings. The presentations were moderated by Richard Manning, Chair of the Board of the Institute of Development Studies in the United Kingdom. The policy messages were made by Charles Kitwanga, Deputy Minister of State in the Office of the Vice-President for Environment, United Republic of Tanzania, on the Africa Regional Meeting held in Dar-es-Salaam on 14 March 2013; Jullapong Nonsrichai, Vice-Minister of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Thailand, on the Asia and Pacific Regional Meeting held in Bangkok on 13 March 2013; Rashid Meredov, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Turkmenistan, on the Europe Regional Meeting held in Geneva on 10 April 2013; Gladys Triveño, Minister of Production of Peru, on the Latin America and Caribbean Regional Meeting held in Lima on 9 January 2013; and Ibrahim Saif, Minister of Planning and International Cooperation and Minister of Tourism and Antiquities of Jordan, on the Western Asia Regional Meeting held in Amman on 26 November 2012.

Voluntary national presentation: Peru

32. At its 15th meeting, on 1 July, the Council began the voluntary national presentations on the theme of the annual ministerial review and heard a presentation by Gladys Tiveño, Minister of Production of Peru. The presentation and the ensuing discussion were moderated by Richard Manning, Chair of the Board of the Institute of Development Studies in the United Kingdom.

33. Comments were made and questions were posed by the representatives of Japan, Brazil and the United States, as reviewers of the presentation, to which the presenter responded.

Voluntary national presentations: Viet Nam and Nigeria

34. Also at the same meeting, the Council heard the voluntary national presentations by Viet Nam and Nigeria. The presentations and the ensuing

discussions were moderated by Adnan Amin, Director General of the International Renewable Energy Agency.

35. At the same meeting, the Council heard the voluntary national presentation by Nguyen The Phuong, Vice-Minister of Planning and Investments of Viet Nam.

36. Comments were made and questions were posed by the moderator and the representative of the Republic of Korea, as well as by the observers for the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Mozambique, as reviewers of the presentation, to which the presenter responded.

37. Also at the same meeting, the Council heard the voluntary national presentation by Precious K. Gbeneol, Senior Special Assistant to the President of Nigeria on the Millennium Development Goals.

38. Comments were made and questions were posed by the moderator, as well as by the representative of the United Kingdom and the observer for Namibia, as reviewers of the presentation, to which the presenter responded.

Voluntary national presentation: France

39. At its 17th meeting, on 2 July, the Council continued the voluntary national presentations on the theme of the annual ministerial review and heard the presentation by France. The presentation and the ensuing discussion were moderated by Meera Tiwari, Head of Global Studies at the University of East London.

40. At the same meeting, the Council heard the voluntary national presentation by Nicolas Niemtchinow, Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations and other international organizations in Geneva.

41. Comments were made and questions were posed by the representative of Burkina Faso and the observer for Finland, as reviewers of the presentation, to which the presenter responded.

42. The moderator and the representative of New Zealand also made comments and posed questions, to which the presenter also responded.

Implementation forum: announcement of initiatives in support of the theme of the annual ministerial review, "Science, technology and innovation, and the potential of culture, for promoting sustainable development and achieving the Millennium Development Goals"

43. At the 18th meeting, on 3 July, following a statement made by the President of the Council, the initiatives in support of the theme of the annual ministerial review, "Science, technology and innovation, and the potential of culture, for promoting sustainable development and achieving the Millennium Development Goals", were announced. The discussion was moderated by Adnan Amin, Director General of the International Renewal Energy Agency.

44. The following participants announced initiatives in support of the theme of the annual ministerial review: Rolandas Krisciunas, Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs of Lithuania; Toshihiko Ota, Mayor of Toyota City, Japan; Jim McLay, Permanent Representative of New Zealand to the United Nations in New York; and Carole Lanteri, Permanent Representative of Monaco to the United Nations in Geneva.

45. At the same meeting, an announcement was made by Fouad Mrad, Director of the Technological Centre at the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia, to which Amir Dossal, Chair of Global Partnerships Forum, made comments.

46. Also at the same meeting, an announcement was made by Cosmas Zavazava, Chief of the Department of Project Support and Knowledge Management of the International Telecommunication Union, to which Antonio Prado, Deputy Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, made comments.

47. Also at the same meeting, an announcement was made by Christina Navarette Moreno, Consultant at the World Bank, to which Gretchen Kalonji, Assistant Director General for Natural Resources at the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, made comments.

48. Also at the same meeting, an announcement was made by Therese Jamaa, Director of Business Development and representative of Wireless Initiative of Qualcomm, to which Hashim al Hashimi, Supreme Council on Information and Communication Technology of Qatar, made comments.

C. Thematic discussion on the theme "The contribution of the Economic and Social Council to the elaboration of the post-2015 development agenda as a principal body for policy review, policy dialogue and recommendations on issues of economic and social development and for the follow-up to the Millennium Development Goals"

49. At its 17th, 20th and 21st meetings, on 2 and 4 July, the Council held its thematic discussion on the theme "The contribution of the Economic and Social Council to the elaboration of the post-2015 development agenda as a principal body for policy review, policy dialogue and recommendations on issues of economic and social development and for the follow-up to the Millennium Development Goals" (agenda item 2 (c)).

50. At the 17th meeting, on 2 July, the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs introduced the report of the Secretary-General on the theme of the discussion (E/2013/72).

Panel discussion on the theme "Shaping the post-2015 development agenda"

51. At its 20th meeting, on 4 July, the Council held a panel discussion on the theme "Shaping the post-2015 development agenda", chaired by the President of the Council, who made an opening statement. The panel discussion was moderated by David Steven, Senior Fellow and Associate Director, Center for International Cooperation, New York University.

52. At the same meeting, presentations were made by the co-chairs of the United Nations Task Team on the Post-2015 United Nations Development Agenda: Wu Hongbo, Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs, and Helen Clark, Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme. Presentations were also made by the following panellists: Anthony Mothae Maruping, Commissioner for Economic Affairs, African Union Commission; François-Xavier

de Donnéa, of the Inter-Parliamentary Union and member of the Chamber of Representatives of Belgium; and Amina Mohammed, Special Adviser of the Secretary-General on Post-2015 Development Planning.

53. Also at the same meeting, statements were made by the following discussants: Michael Anderson, Special Envoy of the Prime Minister for the Post-2015 United Nations Development Agenda, United Kingdom; Ann Aerts, Head of the Novartis Foundation for Sustainable Development; and Bénédicte Frankinet, Permanent Representative of Belgium to the United Nations in New York and co-facilitator of the informal consultations on the further review of the implementation of General Assembly resolution 61/16 on the strengthening of the Council.

54. During the ensuing interactive discussion, comments were made and questions were posed by the moderator and the representatives of Nepal, Croatia, China, Austria, Benin, Indonesia, Kyrgyzstan, Canada and Ecuador, as well as by the observers for Finland, Germany, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela and Italy, to which the presenters and the panellists responded.

55. A statement was also made by the observer for the European Union.

Panel discussion on the theme "Follow-up to the post-2015 development agenda"

56. At its 21st meeting, on 4 July, the Council held a panel discussion on the theme "Follow-up to the post-2015 development agenda", chaired by the President of the Council and moderated by David Steven, Senior Fellow and Associate Director, Center for International Cooperation, New York University.

57. At the same meeting, presentations were made by Minelik Alemu Getahun, Permanent Representative of Ethiopia to the United Nations in Geneva and other international organizations; and Martin Dahinden, Director of the Swiss Agency for Development Cooperation. Presentations were also made by the following panellists: John McArthur, Senior Fellow at the Fung Global Institute, the United Nations Foundation and the Brookings Institution; and Bernadette Fischler, Policy Analyst (post-Millennium Development Goals), Catholic Agency for Overseas Development.

58. Also at the same meeting, statements were made by the following discussants: Faeqa Saeed Alsaleh, Assistant Secretary-General, League of Arab States; Klaus Rudischhauser, Deputy Director General, EuropeAid, European Commission; and Yaya Olaniran, Chair of the Committee on World Food Security of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

59. During the ensuing interactive discussion, comments were made and questions were posed by the representatives of South Africa, Mexico, the Russian Federation, Gabon and Nigeria, as well as by the observer for the Islamic Republic of Iran.

60. A statement was also made by the representative of the International Telecommunication Union.

61. The panellists and presenters responded to the comments made and questions posed by delegations, as well as to those raised by the moderator and the discussants.

D. General debate of the high-level segment

62. At its 17th meeting, on 2 July, as well as at the meetings held in parallel to its 19th and 20th meetings, on 3 and 4 July, the Council held the general debate of its high-level segment.

63. At its 17th meeting, on 2 July, the Council began its general debate of the high-level segment and heard statements by Peter Thomson, Permanent Representative of Fiji to the United Nations in New York (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China); Rolandas Krisciunas, Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs of Lithuania (on behalf of the European Union); Jean-Francis Zinsou, Permanent Representative of Benin to the United Nations in New York (on behalf of the Group of Least Developed Countries); Anayansi Rodriguez Camejo, Permanent Representative of Cuba to the United Nations and other international organizations in Geneva (on behalf of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States); Sarath Amunugama, Senior Minister of International Monetary Cooperation and Deputy Minister of Finance and Planning of Sri Lanka (on behalf of the Summit-level Group for South-South Consultations and Cooperation (Group of 15)); Rashid Meredov, Vice-Premier and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Turkmenistan; Pasquale Valentini, Minister for Foreign and Political Affairs of San Marino; Madhav Prasad Ghimire, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Nepal; Rola Dashti, Minister of Planning and Development of Kuwait; Maria Teiveira, Minister of Science and Technology of Angola; and Joško Klisović, Deputy Minister for Foreign and European Affairs of Croatia.

64. At the meeting held in parallel to its 19th meeting, on 3 July, the Council resumed its general debate of the high-level segment and heard statements by Sarath Amunugama, Senior Minister of International Monetary Cooperation and Deputy Minister of Finance and Planning of Sri Lanka; Stanley Simataa, Deputy Minister of Information and Communication Technology of Namibia; Marius Llewellyn Fransman, Deputy Minister of International Relations and Cooperation of South Africa; Cho Tae-yul, Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Korea; Emil Yalnazov, Director General for Global Affairs and Human Rights, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Bulgaria; Takehiro Kagawa, Director General of Global Issues, International Cooperation Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan; Alexandre Fasel, Permanent Representative of Switzerland to the United Nations and other international organizations in Geneva; Elizabeth Cousens, Representative of the United States to the Economic and Social Council; Mohamed Elkarib, Director General of International Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Sudan; Jim McLay, Permanent Representative of New Zealand to the United Nations in New York; Alexey Borodavkin, Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations and other international organizations in Geneva; Roxanna de los Santos, Deputy Permanent Representative of the Dominican Republic in Vienna; Triyono Wibowo, Permanent Representative of Indonesia to the United Nations and other international organizations in Geneva; Mikhail Khvostov, Permanent Representative of Belarus to the United Nations and other international organizations in Geneva; Eviatar Manor, Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations and other international organizations in Geneva; Victoria Marina Velásquez de Avilés, Permanent Representative of El Salvador to the United Nations and other international organizations in Geneva; Luis Gallegos Chiriboga, Permanent Representative of Ecuador to the United Nations and other international

organizations in Geneva; Zakia El Midaoui, Director of Multilateral Cooperation and International Economic Affairs of Morocco; Päivi Kairamo, Permanent Representative of Finland to the United Nations in Geneva; Adnan Alwosta, Permanent Representative of Libya to the United Nations and other international organizations in Geneva; Wu Haitao, Chargé d'affaires of the Permanent Mission of China to the United Nations and other international organizations in Geneva; Carla María Rodríguez Mancia, Permanent Representative of Guatemala to the United Nations and other international organizations in Geneva; Sabina Maghanga, Director of Planning, Ministry of Devolution and Planning of Kenya; Zorica Marić-Djordjević, Special Representative to the Human Rights Council and Permanent Representative of Montenegro to the World Trade Organization; Angélica Navarro Llanos, Permanent Representative of the Plurinational State of Bolivia to the United Nations and other international organizations in Geneva; Wafaa Bassim, Permanent Representative of Egypt to the United Nations and specialized institutions in Geneva and other international organizations in Switzerland; Manjeev Singh Puri, Deputy Permanent Representative of India to the United Nations in New York; Shafqat Ali Khan, Deputy Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations and other international organizations in Geneva; Marianne Odette Bibalou, Deputy Permanent Representative of Gabon to the United Nations in New York; and Maria Luisa Escorel de Moraes, Minister Counsellor, Permanent Mission of Brazil to the United Nations and other international organizations in Geneva.

65. At the same meeting, statements were made by John Burley, Chargé d'affaires ad interim of the International Development Law Organization to the United Nations and other international organizations in Geneva, and Mohamed Seghir Babes, President of the International Association of Economic and Social Councils and Similar Institutions.

66. Also at the same meeting, statements were made by the representatives of the following non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council: Legião da Boa Vontade; Fundación Global Democracia y Desarrollo; and International Council of Scientific Unions.

67. At the meeting held in parallel to its 20th meeting, on 4 July, the Council continued the general debate of its high-level segment and heard statements by Néstor Cruz Toruño, Deputy Permanent Representative of Nicaragua to the United Nations and other international organizations in Geneva; Adelakun Ayoko, Deputy Permanent Representative of Nigeria to the United Nations and other international organizations in Geneva; Berna Kasnakli, Counsellor, Permanent Mission of Turkey to the United Nations and other international organizations in Geneva; Edgardo Toro, Second Secretary, Permanent Mission of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela to the United Nations and other international organizations in Geneva; and Salvador Tinajero, Legal Adviser, Permanent Mission of Mexico to the United Nations and other international organizations in Geneva.

68. At the same meeting, a statement was made by Archbishop Silvano M. Tomasi, Permanent Observer for the Holy See to the United Nations and other international organizations in Geneva.

69. Also at the same meeting, statements were made by the representatives of the following non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council: International Federation for Home Economics; International Federation of University Women; Academic Council on the United Nations System;

Centro di Ricerca e Documentazione Febbraio 74; Gazeteciler ve Yazarlar Vakfi; International Federation for Family Development; World Jewellery Confederation; Convention of Independent Financial Advisors; Women's Health and Education Organization; Organisation mondiale des associations pour l'éducation prénatale; Assemblea delle Donne per lo Sviluppo e la Lotta Contro l'Esclusione Sociale; Child Helpline International; Internet Society; Manavata; Organisation pour la communication en Afrique et de promotion de la coopération économique internationale; ONG Hope International; International Ontopsychology Association; and Unión de Asociaciones Familiares.

E. Ministerial declaration of the high-level segment

70. At the 21st meeting, on 4 July, the President of the Council made a statement and informed the Council of progress made in the negotiations on the ministerial declaration of the high-level segment.

71. At the 24th and 25th meetings, on 8 July, the President of the Council made a statement and informed the Council of the status of the negotiations on the ministerial declaration of the high-level segment.

72. At the 48th meeting, on 26 July, the President of the Council made a statement.

73. At the same meeting, statements were made by the representatives of the Russian Federation, New Zealand, the Sudan, the Republic of Korea, Cuba, Mexico, the United States, the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Canada, Pakistan, Turkey, France and Japan.

74. Also at the same meeting, statements were made by the observers for Lithuania, Fiji (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China), the Syrian Arab Republic, Egypt and Germany, as well as the State of Palestine.

75. At the 54th meeting, on 16 December, the President of the Council made a statement and introduced the draft ministerial declaration of the high-level segment of the substantive session of 2013 of the Council, entitled "Science, technology and innovation, and the potential of culture, for promoting sustainable development and achieving the Millennium Development Goals" (E/2013/L.18).

76. At the same meeting, on the proposal of the President, the Council agreed to waive the relevant provision of rule 54 of the rules of procedure of the Council and proceeded to take action on the draft ministerial declaration.

77. Also at the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft ministerial declaration, as orally corrected (see E/2013/SR.54).

78. After the adoption of the ministerial declaration, as orally corrected, statements were made by the representatives of Pakistan, the United States and the Plurinational State of Bolivia, as well as the observer for Fiji (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China) (see E/2013/SR.54).

79. The text of the ministerial declaration read as follows:

Science, technology and innovation, and the potential of culture, for promoting sustainable development and achieving the Millennium Development Goals

We, the Ministers and Heads of Delegations, participating at the high-level segment of the substantive session of 2013 of the Economic and Social Council, held in Geneva from 1 to 4 July 2013, and having considered the theme of the annual ministerial review, entitled "Science, technology and innovation, and the potential of culture, for promoting sustainable development and achieving the Millennium Development Goals",

Reaffirming commitments to the use of science, technology and innovation, as well as the potential of culture, for the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, made at the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, environmental, social and related fields,

Recalling Agenda 21,[1] the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg Plan of Implementation)[2] and the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, entitled "The future we want",[3]

Recalling also the World Summit on the Information Society, 2003 and 2005, and its outcomes,[4]

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,[5] the regional meetings and other preparatory processes, the national voluntary presentations and the deliberations held during the high-level segment,

1. We reaffirm the 2012 ministerial declaration of the Economic and Social Council annual ministerial review.

2. We also affirm that science, technology and innovation, and the potential of culture, are essential enablers and drivers for the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals and the promotion of the three dimensions of sustainable development, as well as poverty eradication, and therefore recommend that they should be given due consideration in the elaboration of the post-2015 development agenda.

3. We underline the importance of technology as one of the key means of implementation in the pursuit of sustainable development, along with finance, capacity-building and trade.

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[1] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992*, vol. I, *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), resolution 1, annex II.

[2] *Report on the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

[3] Resolution 66/288, annex.

[4] See A/C.2/59/3, annex; and A/60/687.

[5] E/2013/54.

4. We recognize that investment in science, technology and innovation, and culture can create decent work opportunities, and foster competitiveness, access to information and knowledge, social inclusion and sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth and affirm that there are different approaches, visions, models and tools available to each country, in accordance with its national circumstances and priorities for achieving sustainable development in its three dimensions, which is our overarching goal. In this regard, we consider green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication as one of the important tools available for achieving sustainable development and that it could provide options for policymaking but should not comprise a set of rigid rules. We emphasize that it should contribute to eradicating poverty as well as to sustained economic growth, enhancing social inclusion, improving human welfare and creating opportunities for employment and decent work for all, while maintaining the healthy functioning of the Earth's ecosystems. In this regard, we encourage efforts towards achieving a green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication, as laid out in paragraphs 57-74 in the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development entitled "The future we want".[3]

5. We also recognize that culture is an essential component of sustainable development; represents a source of identity, innovation and creativity for the individual and community; and is an important factor in building social inclusion and eradicating poverty, providing for economic growth and ownership of development processes. We therefore commit to pursuing a more visible and effective integration and mainstreaming of culture into social, environmental and economic development policies and strategies at all levels.

6. We acknowledge the fundamental importance of cultural diversity as a source of enrichment for humankind and a contributor to sustainable development of local communities, peoples and nations, and in this regard recall the principles of the 2001 United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity.[6]

7. We emphasize that science, technology and innovation should be inclusive and people-centred, benefiting and involving all people, especially the poor and those at risk of having limited access to science, technology and innovation, inter alia, women, children and youth, including by increasing the accessibility of persons with disabilities to goods and services.

8. While welcoming the rising global prosperity powered by science, technology and innovation in the last two decades, we recognize that each country faces specific challenges to advance science, technology and innovation, and underscore the special challenges faced by developing countries, in particular, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, and small island developing States and African countries, as well as the specific challenges facing the middle-income countries Countries in situations of conflict also need special attention. In this regard, we emphasize

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[6] United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, *Records of the General Conference, Thirty-first Session, Paris, 15 October-3 November 2001*, vol. I: *Resolutions*, chap. V, resolution 25, annex I.

the need to strengthen all forms of international cooperation in science, technology and innovation, and culture.

9. We stress the need to remove the obstacles to the full realization of all rights of people living under foreign occupation, which adversely affect their social and economic development, including their access to science, technology and innovation to promote sustainable development and achievement of the Millennium Development Goals.

10. We also stress the importance of removing obstacles to access to science, technology and innovation to promote sustainable development and achievement of the Millennium Development Goals for people living in areas affected by complex humanitarian emergencies and terrorism.

11. We recognize that current and emerging global challenges on climate change, food security, water, energy, including renewable energy, biodiversity loss, disaster risk reduction and sustainable consumption and production patterns, resource efficiency, chemicals and waste require urgent action based on the best available science, technology and interdisciplinary research.

12. We also recognize that information and communications technologies and broadband connectivity have the potential to provide new solutions to development challenges, and can foster sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth and sustainable development, competitiveness, access to information and knowledge, poverty eradication and social inclusion which will help to expedite the integration of all countries, especially developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, into the global economy. We reiterate the need to bridge the technology gaps between developed and developing countries, including the digital divide, through appropriate measures, inter alia, overcoming basic infrastructural constraints, including availability, access, affordability and quality of electricity and broadband and mobile services, with particular attention to locally adapted solutions that can be scaled up regionally.

13. We further recognize that gender equality and women's empowerment are important for sustainable development and our common future. In this regard, we welcome the important contribution that women make to all fields of science, technology and innovation, as well as culture, and recognize their work in the full spectrum of professions in these fields.

14. We recognize the need to prioritize international cooperation efforts to adapt and bring to scale all innovative and successful technological solutions that address sustainable development challenges, in particular for developing countries, and acknowledge the important and complementary contribution that entrepreneurship can make in driving innovation. In this regard, we also recognize the important role of greater international cooperation at all levels, with North-South cooperation complemented by South-South cooperation and triangular cooperation.

15. We also recognize the importance of national-, regional- and global-level capacity and institution-building of scientific and technological capacities for sustainable development and tackling inequality and other global challenges. This can help countries, especially developing countries, develop

their own innovative solutions, scientific research, and new environmentally sound technologies, and creative industries, with the support of the international community and through collaboration among public and private sector, civil society and research institutions.

16. We further recognize the key role of Governments in enhancing the science-policy-society interface and nurturing a culture of innovation, with active engagement of relevant stakeholders from the public and private sectors, civil society and research institutions, which all have complementary roles.

17. We recognize the role of private financing in complementing public financing for access to technology, including through public-private partnerships and other measures, as appropriate.

18. We also recognize the importance of encouraging small and medium-sized enterprises, young entrepreneurs and women in science, technology and innovation, as well as in the creative industries, and the need to address the barriers that they face in accessing private and public financing.

19. We note that developed countries account for the bulk of global research and development expenditure and intellectual property rights holders, and we recognize the transformational changes in innovation dynamics, including an increase in intellectual property rights holders in developing countries.

20. We recall the request in the Rio outcome document for relevant United Nations organizations to identify options for a facilitation mechanism that promotes the development, transfer and dissemination of clean and environmentally sound technologies, and the report of the Secretary-General on this request,[7] noting its recommendations to the General Assembly at its sixty-seventh session regarding the facilitation mechanism on the basis of the options identified and taking into account existing models. We further recall the decision to hold a series of workshops on, inter alia, the technology needs of developing countries, options to address those needs, including capacity-building, and a technology facilitation mechanism, taking into account existing mechanisms and the need to avoid duplication and promote synergies and coherence, as well as for the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixty-eighth session, on the discussions, options and recommendations from the workshops, including on the way forward, as well as on additional inputs from Member States and the United Nations system. We invite Member States to engage actively and constructively in debating the report, upon presentation.

21. We also recall the request made by the General Assembly to the Secretary-General to take the steps necessary to undertake a joint gap and capacity analysis on a priority basis by 2013, with the aim of establishing a technology bank and science, technology and innovation supporting mechanism dedicated to the least developed countries, building on existing international initiatives.

22. We emphasize the importance of designing policies to support science, technology and innovation, and to utilize the potential of culture within the framework of national development strategies and action plans for

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[7] A/67/348.

sustainable development, linking them to economic, social and environmental policies and setting clear priorities for public expenditure and investment, and in this regard encourage Governments to allocate appropriate financing, in accordance with their national development priorities, and we reiterate the need to systematically incorporate a gender perspective into these policies.

23. We recognize that the culture of innovation can provide a supporting environment for the advancement of science, technology and innovation, and call for efforts to promote creativity and a culture of innovation through a variety of measures, inter alia, awareness campaigns that emphasize the potential of science, technology and innovation, as well as culture; increased visibility of the achievements of scientists, engineers, entrepreneurs, artists and performers within societies; encouragement of creativity and calculated risk-taking; science, technology and innovation-related campaigns; and the nurturing of entrepreneurial skills within education systems.

24. We also recognize the valuable contribution of traditional knowledge to the development of science and technology and their application, inter alia, in agriculture, health care, industry and culture.

25. We stress the importance of fostering synergies between modern science and technology and local and indigenous knowledge, practices and innovation as a vehicle for achieving sustainable development. In this regard, we recognize the importance of preserving and maintaining local and indigenous traditional knowledge and community practices of environmental management, as well as the promotion of global awareness of the linkages between cultural and biological diversity, including through the preservation and encouragement of the customary use of biological resources, as part of a comprehensive approach to sustainable development.

26. We note with concern the widespread underrepresentation of women and girls in many fields of science and technology which represents a loss of talent and perspectives, and reaffirm our commitments to achieving full and equal access and participation of women and men in the design of science and technology policies and research and development agenda-setting, as well as in decision-making in science and technology institutions.

27. We reiterate the need to ensure coordination and coherence on science, technology and innovation and culture-related policies, and to pursue evidence-based decision-making through close collaboration and coordination among the institutions within government, academic research communities, the private sector and civil society, which have complementary roles.

28. We encourage the development of cultural industries, cultural tourism and culture-related microenterprises, and stress the need for all countries to facilitate the growing contribution of creative industries, including cultural industries, to international trade consistent with countries' international commitments and obligations, where applicable.

29. We recognize the importance of grass-roots and inclusive innovation, including low-tech innovative solutions, aimed at users facing affordability constraints, and of providing services to as many people as possible with few resources, and encourage Governments in accordance with

their national development priorities, to foster and promote its role in national innovation policies and systems designed to promote poverty eradication and sustainable development.

30. We reaffirm the key role of all levels of government and legislative bodies, and acknowledge the efforts of local authorities and communities, in promoting sustainable development, including through the design and implementation of science, technology, innovation and cultural policies.

31. We acknowledge the role of civil society and the importance of enabling all members of civil society to be actively engaged in sustainable development, and we recognize that information and communications technologies are facilitating the flow of information between Governments and the public, and also recognize that improved participation of civil society depends upon, inter alia, strengthening access to information and building civil society capacity and an enabling environment. In this regard, we recall articles 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights[8] and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.[9]

32. We encourage the promotion of a sustainable life cycle approach emphasizing the sustainable production and consumption, including in the design stage, of products that ensures, inter alia, effective management, prevention and reduction of waste. We therefore commit to further reduce, reuse and recycle waste and to increase energy recovery from waste, with a view to managing the majority of global waste in an environmentally sound manner and, where possible, as a resource. We support regional and national initiatives necessary to accelerate the shift towards sustainable consumption and production in order to promote social and economic development within the carrying capacity of ecosystems by addressing the issue of, and where appropriate decoupling, economic growth and environmental degradation, by improving efficiency and sustainability in the use of resources and production processes and reducing resource degradation, pollution and waste. In this regard, all countries should take action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development needs and capabilities of developing countries through mobilization, from all sources, of financial and technical assistance and capacity-building for developing countries.

33. We underscore the importance of educational policies and institutions to promote science, technology and innovation, including through building the capacities of higher educational institutions, especially in developing countries, to carry out research and innovation for sustainable development, including in the field of education, and to develop quality and innovative programmes, including entrepreneurship and business skills training, professional, technical and vocational training and lifelong learning, geared to bridging skills gaps for advancing national sustainable development objectives.

34. We emphasize the importance of greater international cooperation to improve access to education, including by building and strengthening education infrastructure and increasing investment in education, particularly

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[8] General Assembly resolution 217 A (III).

[9] See General Assembly resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

investment to improve the quality of education for all in developing countries. We encourage international education exchanges and partnerships, including the creation of fellowships and scholarships to help achieve global education goals.

35. We reaffirm the need to achieve equal access and participation of women and girls in education and training in science, technology and innovation, to integrate a gender perspective in the science and technology curricula at all levels of education, to promote career development for women scientists, researchers and engineers, and to develop entrepreneurial activities focused on science and technology for youth and women. We also encourage the use of gender-based analysis and gender impact assessments in research and development in science, technology and innovation as well as user-driven approaches to technology development in order to increase the relevance and usefulness of advancements in science and technology for both women and men.

36. We encourage the fostering of effective public-private partnerships, including for research policies and activities, which are critical to driving science, technology and innovation to address local development priorities in pursuit of sustainable development.

37. We underline the importance of utilizing science, technology and innovation at all stages, as well as traditional knowledge, in the design and implementation of more coordinated and comprehensive strategies for disaster risk reduction and disaster recovery at the national and international level in order to increase resilience and provide a smoother transition between relief, recovery and development.

38. We recognize that innovation can be encouraged through the use of various public financing tools at the national level.

39. We emphasize the importance of technology transfer to developing countries, and recall the provisions on technology transfer, finance, access to information and intellectual property rights as agreed in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation,[2] in particular its call to promote, facilitate and finance, as appropriate, access to and the development, transfer and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies and corresponding know-how, in particular to developing countries, on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed. We also take note of the further evolution of discussions and agreements on these issues since the adoption of the Plan of Implementation.

40. We stress the importance of promoting a balanced and effective intellectual property framework within which to incentivize innovation and investment. That framework should reflect the new and changing science, technology and innovation landscape. Intellectual property systems should take into account the development needs of each country.

41. We recall article 31 of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples,[10] which recognizes that indigenous peoples have the right to maintain, control, protect and develop their cultural heritage,

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[10] General Assembly resolution 61/295, annex.

traditional knowledge and traditional cultural expressions, as well as the manifestations of their sciences, technologies and cultures, including human and genetic resources, seeds, medicines, knowledge of the properties of fauna and flora, oral traditions, literatures, designs, sports and traditional games and visual and performing arts. They also have the right to maintain control, protect and develop their intellectual property rights over such cultural heritages, traditional knowledge and traditional cultural expressions. In conjunction with indigenous peoples, States shall take effective measures to recognize and protect the exercise of these rights.

42. We also recall the commitment of each contracting party to the Convention on Biological Diversity[11] and the Protocols thereto,[12] noting in particular article 8 (j) of the Convention, subject to its national legislation, to respect, preserve and maintain knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities embodying traditional lifestyles relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and promote their wider application with the approval and involvement of the holders of such knowledge, innovations and practices and encourage the equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of such knowledge, innovations and practices. In this regard, we note ongoing discussions in the World Intellectual Property Organization and other international forums.

43. We welcome regional and cross-regional cooperation for science, technology and innovation development involving, as relevant and upon request, United Nations organizations and bodies, the regional commissions and other intergovernmental organizations, development banks and financial institutions acting at the regional level, as well as the private sector, research institutions and civil society organizations. In this respect, we encourage support for public and private science, technology and innovation centres of excellence and research and development capacity-building, as well as other initiatives that foster cooperation at the regional level and promote well-functioning and diverse regional science, technology and innovation systems.

44. We also welcome initiatives to foster cultural cooperation networks at the regional level for knowledge and information sharing and mutually beneficial cultural and policy agreements for sustainable development, which facilitate cultural exchange and intercultural dialogue, as well as intraregional economic growth, social cohesion and sound environmental management.

45. We recognize the need to ensure effective linkages, synergies and coherence among global, regional, subregional and national processes and institutions, including for existing arrangements and joint research and development projects, to advance science-policy links and develop science, technology and innovation in the pursuit of sustainable development.

46. We also recognize the need for significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources and the effective use of financing, in order to give strong support to developing countries in their efforts to promote sustainable development, including through actions undertaken in accordance with the

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[11] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

[12] Ibid., vol. 2226, No. 30619; and see United Nations Environment Programme, document UNEP/CBD/COP/10/27, annex, decision X/1.

outcome of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development and for achieving sustainable development goals.

47. We stress the need to promote capacity-building at all levels for the development of a dynamic cultural and creative sector, in particular by encouraging creativity, innovation and entrepreneurship, supporting the development of cultural institutions and cultural industries, providing technical and vocational training for cultural professionals and increasing employment opportunities in the cultural and creative sector for sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth and sustainable development.

48. We commit to ensuring that women and men fully enjoy their right to access, participate in and contribute to cultural life. We also commit to achieving women's full and equal participation at all levels of decision-making in culture. In this regard, we further commit to develop gender-sensitive cultural policies and programmes at the local, national and international levels, and to undertake measures to address gender stereotypes of women and men and promote gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls.

49. We encourage all relevant United Nations bodies in a coordinated manner to continue to review, monitor and assess progress made on implementation of science, technology and innovation policies and the contribution of culture to the achievement of sustainable development through the compilation, analysis and development of data, including indicators and statistics, as appropriate, with a view to informing development policies and relevant reports.

50. We welcome existing international efforts to provide searchable public databases of available intellectual property assets and resources with the specific aim of increasing the availability of scientific and technical information in developing countries, supporting researchers in developing countries to create and develop new solutions to technical challenges faced on a local and global level, and reinforcing the capacity of developing countries to participate in the global knowledge economy.

51. We request the Economic and Social Council system, in close collaboration with relevant United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, and with input from all relevant stakeholders, to work towards policy review, dialogue and recommendations on science, technology and innovation, and the potential of culture, for promoting sustainable development and achieving the Millennium Development Goals.

Action taken by the Council

80. Under item 2 (High-level segment) as a whole, the Council adopted decision 2013/262.

Documentation considered by the Council in connection with the high-level segment

81. At the 54th meeting, on 16 December, on the proposal of the President (Colombia), the Council took note of the report of the Secretary-General contained in E/2013/54, under item 2 (b) (Annual ministerial review), and the report of the

Secretary-General contained in E/2013/72, under item 2 (c) (Thematic discussion). See decision 2013/262.

Conclusion of the high-level segment

82. Also at the 54th meeting, on 16 December, the President declared the high-level segment of the substantive session of 2013 of the Council closed.

Chapter VII

Operational activities segment

Operational activities of the United Nations for international development cooperation

1. The Council considered agenda item 3 (Operational activities of the United Nations for international development cooperation) and items (a) (Follow-up to policy recommendations of the General Assembly and the Council), (b) (Reports of the Executive Boards of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund/United Nations Office for Project Services, the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women, and the World Food Programme) and (c) (South-South cooperation for development) at its 28th to 32nd meetings, from 10 to 12 July 2013. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (E/2013/SR.28-32).

2. For its consideration of item 3, the Council had before it a letter dated 18 January 2013 from the Permanent Representative of Morocco to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/67/708-E/2013/4).

3. At the 28th meeting, on 10 July, the Vice-President of the Council, Ferit Hoxha (Albania), opened the operational activities segment and made a statement.

4. At the same meeting, the Council viewed a video message from the Deputy Secretary-General of the United Nations, Jan Eliasson.

5. Also at the same meeting, the Director of the Office for Economic and Social Council Support and Coordination, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, introduced the reports of the Secretary-General submitted under item 3 (a) (see para. 19 below).

Panel discussion on the theme "Opportunities and challenges for the United Nations development system: expectations of Member States"

6. At the 30th meeting, on 11 July, the Council held a panel discussion on the theme "Opportunities and challenges for the United Nations development system: expectations of Member States", chaired by the Vice-President (Albania) and moderated by Pio Wennubst, Minister Counsellor, Permanent Mission of Switzerland to the United Nations in New York.

7. Presentations were made by the following panellists: Albert Toikeusse Mabri, Minister of Planning and Development, Côte d'Ivoire; Ekaterina Parrilla, Presidential Secretary for Planning and Development, Guatemala; Aud Lise Norheim, Director General, Department for United Nations Peace and Humanitarian Affairs, Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Norway; and Peter Oganga Mangiti, Principal Secretary for Devolution and Planning, Ministry of State for Devolution and Planning, Kenya.

8. The panellists responded to the comments made and questions posed by the representatives of Bulgaria, Ecuador, Burkina Faso, the Netherlands, China and Mexico, as well as by the observers for Belgium and Germany.

9. The Vice-President (Albania) summarized the discussion.

Panel discussion on the theme "Accountability for system-wide results and impact"

10. At the 31st meeting, on 11 July, the Council held a panel discussion on the theme "Accountability for system-wide results and impact", chaired by the Vice-President of the Council (Albania) and moderated by Sigrid Kaag, Assistant Secretary-General and Assistant Administrator, Bureau of External Relations and Advocacy, United Nations Development Programme.

11. Presentations were made by the following panellists: Martin Dahinden, Director, Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation; Valbona Kuko, Director, Department of Strategy and Donor Coordination of Albania; Yamsékré Tiendrebeogo, Technical Adviser to the Minister of Economy and Finance of Burkina Faso; Paul Lupunga, Chief Economist, Ministry of Finance and National Planning of Zambia; and Rastislav Vrbensky, United Nations Resident Coordinator in Montenegro.

12. A statement was made by the discussant, Anouparb Vongnorkeo, Deputy Director General, International Organization Department, Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

13. The moderator and the panellists responded to the comments made and questions posed by the discussant and the Representative of Ireland, as well as by the observer for Norway.

14. The Vice-President (Albania) summarized the discussion.

Action taken by the Council

15. Under item 3, the Council adopted resolution 2013/5.

Progress in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 67/226 on the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system

16. At its 32nd meeting, on 12 July, the Council had before it a draft resolution entitled "Progress in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 67/226 on the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system" (E/2013/L.17), submitted by the Vice-President of the Council (Albania) on the basis of informal consultations.

17. At the same meeting, the Vice-President (Albania) orally revised the draft resolution (see E/2013/SR.32).

18. Also at the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised. See E/RES/2013/5.

19. Also at the same meeting, the Vice-President (Albania) made concluding remarks and declared the operational activities segment closed.

A. Follow-up to policy recommendations of the General Assembly and the Council

20. For its consideration of item 3 (a), the Council had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the analysis of funding of operational activities for development of the United Nations system for 2011 (A/68/97-E/2013/87) (circulated in English only);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 67/226 on the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system (E/2013/94) (advance unedited version circulated as an informal paper);

(c) Note by the Secretary-General on the policy for independent system-wide evaluation of operational activities for development of the United Nations system (advance unedited version circulated as an informal paper).

Panel discussion on the theme "Progress in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 67/226 on the quadrennial comprehensive policy review: perspectives of the United Nations programme countries"

21. At the 28th meeting, on 10 July, the Council held a panel discussion on the theme "Progress in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 67/226 on the quadrennial comprehensive policy review: perspectives of the United Nations programme countries", chaired and moderated by the Vice-President of the Council (Albania).

22. Presentations were made by the following panellists: Emilia Pires, Minister of Finance, Timor-Leste; Somchith Inthamit, Vice-Minister, Ministry of Planning and Investment, Lao People's Democratic Republic; Alexei Volkov, Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs, Kazakhstan; and Kweku Ricketts-Hagan, Deputy Minister of Finance, Ghana.

23. A statement was made by the respondent, Helen Clark, Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme and Chair of the United Nations Development Group.

24. The panellists and the respondent replied to comments made and questions posed by the representatives of New Zealand, Nepal, China, South Africa and Kyrgyzstan, as well as by the observers for Belgium, Côte d'Ivoire, Australia, Norway and Germany.

25. The Vice-President (Albania) made concluding remarks.

Action taken by the Council

26. Under item 3 (a), the Council adopted decision 2013/215.

Documentation considered by the Council in connection with agenda item 3 (a)

27. At the 32nd meeting, on 12 July, on the proposal of the Vice-President (Albania), the Council took note of the documentation under item 3 (a) (see para. 20 above). See decision 2013/215.

B. Reports of the Executive Boards of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund/United Nations Office for Project Services, the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women, and the World Food Programme

28. For its consideration of item 3 (b), the Council had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Population Fund and the United Nations Office for Project Services on its work during 2012 (E/2012/35);

(b) Report of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme and of the Executive Directors of the United Nations Population Fund and the United Nations Office for Project Services to the Economic and Social Council (E/2013/5);

(c) Annual report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Children's Fund to the Economic and Social Council (E/2013/6);

(d) Annual report of the World Food Programme for 2012 (E/2013/14);

(e) Reports of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund on the work of its first regular session of 2013 (E/2013/34 (Part I) and Add.1);

(f) Report of the Executive Board of the World Food Programme on the first and second regular sessions and annual session of 2012 (E/2013/36);

(g) Note by the Secretariat on the operational activities of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (E/2013/48);

(h) Decisions adopted by the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund at its annual session of 2013 (E/2013/L.12).

Dialogue with the executive heads of the United Nations funds and programmes

29. At its 29th meeting, on 10 July, the Council held a dialogue with the executive heads of the United Nations funds and programmes that was chaired and moderated by the Vice-President of the Council (Albania).

30. At the same meeting, a keynote address was delivered by Helen Clark, Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme and Chair of the United Nations Development Group.

31. Presentations were made by the following panellists: Yoka Brandt, Deputy Executive Director, United Nations Children's Fund; Babatunde Osotimehin, Executive Director, United Nations Population Fund; Elisabeth Rasmusson, Assistant Executive Director for Partnership and Governance Services, World Food Programme; and Helen Clark, Administrator, United Nations Development Programme.

32. A statement was made by Moez Doraid, Director, Coordination Division, United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), on behalf of Lakshmi Puri, Acting Head, UN-Women.

33. The panellists and the representative of UN-Women responded to the comments made and questions posed by the representatives of Mexico, Indonesia, Albania, Denmark, the Russian Federation, Sweden, Ireland, China and the Netherlands, as well as by the observers for Italy, Bangladesh, Switzerland, Fiji and Norway.

34. The Vice-President (Albania) summarized the discussions.

Action taken by the Council

35. Under item 3 (b), the Council adopted decision 2013/215.

Documentation considered by the Council in connection with agenda item 3 (b)

36. At the 32nd meeting, on 12 July, on the proposal of the Vice-President (Albania), the Council took note of the documentation under item 3 (b) (see para. 28 above). See Council decision 2013/215.

C. South-South cooperation for development

37. At the 32nd meeting, on 12 July, the Vice-President (Albania) informed the Council that the eighteenth session of the High-level Committee on South-South Cooperation would be held in 2014 and that the report on the session would therefore be available for the Council's consideration at its substantive session in 2014.

Action taken by the Council

38. Under item 3 (c), the Council adopted decision 2013/216.

Report of the eighteenth session of the High-level Committee on South-South Cooperation

39. At its 32nd meeting, on 12 July, on the proposal of the Vice-President (Albania), the Council decided to defer its consideration of the report of the High-level Committee on South-South Cooperation on its eighteenth session to its substantive session in 2014. See Council decision 2013/216.

Chapter VIII
Coordination segment

The role of the United Nations system in implementing the ministerial declaration of the high-level segment of the 2012 substantive session of the Economic and Social Council

1. The Council held the coordination segment of its substantive session of 2013 at its 22nd to 27th meetings, from 5 to 9 July 2013. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (E/2013/SR.22-27).

2. The Council considered agenda item 4 (The role of the United Nations system in implementing the ministerial declaration of the high-level segment of the 2012 substantive session of the Council) at its 23rd to 25th meetings, on 5 and 8 July. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (E/2013/SR.23-25).

3. The Council also considered agenda item 6 (a) (Follow-up to the International Conference on Financing for Development) during the coordination segment, at its 26th and 27th meetings, on 9 July. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (E/2013/SR.26 and 27). For the action taken by the Council under agenda item 6 (a), see chapter X, section A.

4. The Council also considered agenda item 7 (a) (Reports of coordination bodies), at its 26th meeting, on 9 July. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary record (E/2013/SR.26). For the action taken by the Council under item 7 (a), see chapter X, section B.

5. The Council also considered agenda item 10 (Regional cooperation) during the coordination segment, at its 22nd meeting, on 5 July. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary record (E/2013/SR.22). For the action taken by the Council under agenda item 10, see chapter X, section E.

6. For its consideration of item 4, the Council had before it the report of the Secretary-General on the role of the United Nations system in promoting productive capacity, employment and decent work to eradicate poverty in the context of inclusive, sustainable and equitable economic growth at all levels for achieving the Millennium Development Goals (E/2013/56).

7. At the 22nd meeting, on 5 July, the Vice-President of the Council, Daffa-Alla Elhag Ali Osman (Sudan), opened the coordination segment and made an opening statement.

8. At the 23rd meeting, on 5 July, the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs made an introductory statement.

Panel discussion on the theme "Partnerships for productive capacity and decent work"

9. At the 23rd meeting, on 5 July, the Council held a panel discussion on the theme "Partnerships for productive capacity and decent work", chaired by the Vice-President of the Council (Sudan) and moderated by Marcia Poole, Director, Department of Communications, International Labour Organization (ILO).

10. Presentations were made by the following panellists: Gilbert Fossoun Houngbo, Deputy Director General for Field Operations and Partnership, ILO; Jomo Kwame Sundaram, Assistant Director General for Economic and Social Development, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; Sigrid Kaag, Assistant Secretary-General, United Nations Development Programme; and Antonio Prado, Deputy Executive Secretary, Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean.

11. Statements were made by the following discussants: Anita Bhatia, Director, Partnerships and Advisory Services Operations, International Finance Corporation, World Bank Group; and Maria Paz Anzorreguy, Senior Policy Adviser, International Organization of Employers.

12. The panellists responded to the comments made and questions posed by the representatives of Benin, Nepal and the Sudan, as well as the moderator and the discussants.

13. The observer for the European Union also participated in the discussion.

14. The moderator summarized the discussion.

Panel discussion on the theme "Using human rights instruments and International Labour Organization standards and recommendations to achieve decent work for all"

15. At its 24th meeting, on 8 July, the Council held a panel discussion on the theme "Using human rights instruments and International Labour Organization standards and recommendations to achieve decent work for all", chaired by the Vice-President of the Council (Sudan) and moderated by Sarah Cook, Director, United Nations Research Institute for Social Development.

16. Statements were made by the following panellists in response to the questions posed by the moderator: Guy Ryder, Director General, ILO; Geeta Rao Gupta, Deputy Executive Director, United Nations Children's Fund; Wellington Chibebe, Deputy General Secretary, International Trade Union Confederation; Roberto Suárez Santos, Deputy Secretary-General, International Organization of Employers; and Niklas Bruun, member, Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women.

17. A statement was made by the discussant, Craig Mokhiber, Chief, Development and Economic and Social Issues Branch, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights.

18. The panellists responded to the comments made and questions posed by the discussant and the representatives of Ethiopia, the Sudan, Colombia, Nigeria and Nepal, as well as by the observers for Norway, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Germany and Greece.

19. The observer for the European Union also participated in the discussion.

Action taken by the Council

20. At the 27th meeting, on 9 July, the Vice-President of the Council (Sudan) made a statement (see E/2013/SR.27).

Chapter IX

Humanitarian affairs segment

Special economic, humanitarian and disaster relief assistance

1. The Council considered agenda item 5 (Special economic, humanitarian and disaster relief assistance) at its 33rd to 36th meetings, from 15 to 17 July 2013. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (E/2013/SR.33-36).

2. In accordance with Council decision 2013/212, the theme for the humanitarian affairs segment was "The future of humanitarian affairs: towards greater inclusiveness, coordination, interoperability and effectiveness".

3. For its consideration of the item, the Council had before it the report of the Secretary-General on the strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations (A/68/84-E/2013/77).

4. At the 33rd meeting, on 15 July, the Vice-President of the Council, Masood Khan (Pakistan), opened the humanitarian affairs segment and made a statement.

5. At the same meeting, the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator, Valerie Amos, made an introductory statement.

Panel discussion on the theme "Reducing vulnerability, improving capacities and managing risks: an approach for humanitarian and development actors to work together"

6. At its 34th meeting, on 16 July, the Council held a panel discussion on the theme "Reducing vulnerability, improving capacities and managing risks: an approach for humanitarian and development actors to work together", chaired by the Vice-President of the Council (Pakistan) and moderated by the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator.

7. Presentations were made by the following panellists: Muhammad Idrees, Director, Disaster Risk Reduction, Pakistan National Disaster Management Authority; Sukiman Mochtar Pratomo, Founder, Lintas Merapi Community Radio, Central Java, Indonesia; Claus Sørensen, Director General, Directorate-General for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection, European Commission; Nick Bostrom, Director, Future of Humanity Institute, and Director, Programme on the Impacts of Future Technology, Oxford University, United Kingdom.

8. The panellists responded to comments made and questions posed by the representatives of the United Kingdom, Canada, Japan, Sweden, Indonesia, Benin and Gabon, as well as by the observers for Switzerland and Norway.

9. The observer for the European Union and the representative of the World Bank also took part in the discussion.

10. The Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator summarized the discussion.

Panel discussion on the theme "Promoting humanitarian innovation for improved response"

11. At its 35th meeting, on 17 July, the Council held a panel discussion on the theme "Promoting humanitarian innovation for improved response", chaired by the Vice-President of the Council (Pakistan) and moderated by the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator.

12. Presentations were made by the following panellists: Wendy Harman, Information and Situational Awareness, Domestic Disaster Services, American Red Cross; Elizabeth Rasmusson, Assistant Executive Director for Partnership and Governance Services, World Food Programme; and Mohamed Osman, Managing Director, Star FM.

13. The panellists responded to comments made and questions posed by the representatives of Haiti, the United Kingdom, Burkina Faso, Sweden, Japan, the Dominican Republic and the United States, as well as by the observers for Finland, Norway, Kenya and Switzerland.

14. The observer for the European Union and the representatives of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the International Telecommunication Union also took part in the discussion.

15. The Vice-President (Pakistan) and the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator made concluding statements.

Action taken by the Council

16. Under agenda item 5, the Council adopted resolution 2013/6.

Strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations

17. At its 36th meeting, on 17 July, the Council had before it a draft resolution entitled "Strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations" (E/2013/L.20), submitted by the Vice-President of the Council on the basis of informal consultations.

18. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft resolution. See E/RES/2013/6.

19. Also at the same meeting, the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator made a concluding statement.

20. Also at the same meeting, the Vice-President (Pakistan) made concluding remarks and declared the humanitarian affairs segment closed.

Chapter X

General segment

1. The Council held the general segment of its substantive session of 2013 at its 37th to 48th meetings, from 18 to 26 July 2013. An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary records (E/2013/SR.37-48).

2. At the 37th meeting, on 18 July, the Vice-President of the Council, Martin Sajdik (Austria), opened the general segment and made a statement.

A. Implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits

3. The Council considered agenda item 6 (Implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits) jointly with agenda item 8 (Implementation of General Assembly resolutions 50/227, 52/12 B, 57/270 B and 60/265) at its 38th meeting, on 18 July. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary record (E/2013/SR.38).

4. The Council considered item 6 (a) (Follow-up to the International Conference on Financing for Development) during the coordination segment, at its 26th and 27th meetings, on 9 July, and during the general segment, at its 48th meeting, on 26 July. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (E/2013/SR.26, 27 and 48).

5. The Council considered item 6 (b) (Review and coordination of the implementation of the Istanbul Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011-2020) at its 43rd, 46th and 48th meetings, on 23, 24 and 26 July. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (E/2013/SR.43, 46 and 48).

6. For its consideration of item 6, the Council had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 61/16 on the strengthening of the Economic and Social Council (A/67/736-E/2013/7);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the mainstreaming of the three dimensions of sustainable development throughout the United Nations system (A/68/79-E/2013/69);

(c) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report on the main decisions and policy recommendations of the Committee on World Food Security (A/68/73-E/2013/59);

(d) Letter dated 12 March 2013 from the Permanent Representatives of Germany and Tunisia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/67/796-E/2013/12).

7. At the 38th meeting, on 18 July, the Director of the Office for Economic and Social Council Support and Coordination, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, made an introductory statement (under items 6 and 8).

8. At the same meeting, the co-facilitators of the informal process to review the implementation of General Assembly resolution 61/16 on the strengthening of the Economic and Social Council, George Talbot, Permanent Representative of Guyana to the United Nations in New York, and Bénédicte Frankinet, Permanent Representative of Belgium to the United Nations in New York, briefed the Council on the status of the review process (under items 6 and 8).

9. Also at the same meeting, the President of the Council, Néstor Osorio (Colombia), made a statement.

10. At the 43rd meeting, on 23 July, the Under-Secretary-General and High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States made an introductory statement (under item 6 (b)) and, at the 46th meeting, on 24 July, briefed the Council on the preparatory process for the Review Conference on the Implementation of the Almaty Programme of Action (also under item 6 (b)).

Presentation of the report of the Committee on World Food Security

11. At the 38th meeting, on 18 July, the Chair of the Committee on World Food Security of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and Permanent Representative of Nigeria to the United Nations agencies in Rome, Yaya Olaniran, presented the report of the Committee (A/68/73-E/2013/59).

12. During the ensuing interactive discussion, the Chair of the Committee on World Food Security responded to the comments made and the questions posed by the representatives of the Russian Federation, Cuba and Ethiopia.

Action taken by the Council

13. Under item 6, the Council adopted decision 2013/226.

Documentation considered by the Council in connection with item 6

14. At its 38th meeting, on 18 July, on the proposal of the Vice-President (Austria), the Council took note of the documentation under item 6 (see para. 6 above). See Council decision 2013/226.

1. Follow-up to the International Conference on Financing for Development

15. For its consideration of item 6 (a), the Council had before it the summary by the President of the Economic and Social Council of the special high-level meeting of the Council with the Bretton Woods institutions, the World Trade Organization and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (A/68/78-E/2013/66).

Panel discussion on the theme "Financing for sustainable development"

16. At the 27th meeting, on 9 July, the Council held a panel discussion on the theme "Financing for sustainable development", chaired by the Vice-President of the Council, Daffa-Alla Elhag Ali Osman (Sudan), and moderated by Shamshad Akhtar, Assistant Secretary-General for Economic Development, Department of Economic and Social Affairs.

17. Presentations were made by the following panellists: Petko Daraganov, Deputy Secretary-General, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development; Manfred Scheper, Vice-President and Chief Financial Officer, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development; Axel Bertuch-Samuels, Special Representative to the United Nations and Deputy Director, Strategy, Policy and Review Department, International Monetary Fund; Marilou Uy, Senior Adviser to the Special Envoy of the President on the Millennium Development Goals and Financial Development, World Bank Group; and Manuel Montes, Senior Adviser on Finance and Development, South Centre.

18. The panellists responded to the comments made and questions posed by the representatives of Benin, the Sudan and Gabon, as well as by the observer for Egypt.

19. The moderator and the Vice-President (Sudan) also made statements.

Action taken by the Council

20. Under item 6 (a), the Council adopted resolution 2013/44.

Follow-up to the International Conference on Financing for Development

21. At its 48th meeting, on 26 July, the Council had before it a draft resolution entitled "Follow-up to the International Conference on Financing for Development" (E/2013/L.33), submitted by the Vice-President of the Council (Austria) on the basis of informal consultations.

22. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft resolution. See E/RES/2013/44.

2. Review and coordination of the implementation of the Istanbul Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011-2020

23. For its consideration of item 6 (b), the Council had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011-2020 (A/68/88-E/2013/81 and Corr.1);

(b) Relevant part of the report of the Committee for Development Policy on its fifteenth session (E/2013/33).

Panel discussion with members of the Committee for Development Policy on the theme "The road to development in the post-2015 era: addressing emerging global challenges"

24. At its 37th meeting, on 18 July, the Council held a panel discussion with members of the Committee for Development Policy on the theme "The road to development in the post-2015 era: addressing emerging global challenges", chaired by the Vice-President of the Council (Austria).

25. Presentations were made by the following panellists: José Antonio Ocampo, Chair of the Committee for Development Policy, Professor of Professional Practice in International and Public Affairs and Director for Economic and Political

Development Concentration, School of International and Public Affairs, Columbia University, United States; and Stephan Klasen, member of the Committee for Development Policy, Professor of Economics (Senior Chair) and Head of the Ibero-America Institute for Economic Research, University of Göttingen, Germany.

26. The panellists responded to the comments made and questions posed by the representatives of Nepal, the Russian Federation, Mexico, the United States, South Africa, Brazil, Benin and Ethiopia, as well as by the observers for Honduras, Germany, Egypt and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela.

27. A statement was also made by the representative of the International Telecommunication Union.

Action taken by the Council

28. Under item 6 (b), the Council adopted resolution 2013/46.

Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011-2020

29. At its 48th meeting, on 26 July, the Council had before it a draft resolution entitled "Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011-2020" (E/2013/L.10), submitted by the observer for Fiji, in accordance with rule 72 of the rules of procedure of the Council, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China. The draft resolution read as follows:

> *The Economic and Social Council,*
>
> *Recalling* the Istanbul Declaration and the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011-2020, adopted by the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, held in Istanbul, Turkey, from 9 to 13 May 2011, and endorsed by the General Assembly in resolution 65/280 of 17 June 2011, in which the Assembly called upon all the relevant stakeholders to commit to implementing the Programme of Action,
>
> *Reaffirming* the overarching goal of the Istanbul Programme of Action of overcoming the structural challenges faced by the least developed countries in order to eradicate poverty, achieve the internationally agreed development goals and enable graduation from the least developed country category,
>
> *Recalling* its resolution 2012/26 of 27 July 2012 on the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011-2020,
>
> *Recalling also* General Assembly resolutions 67/220 and 67/221 of 21 December 2012,
>
> *Emphasizing* the need for coordinated implementation, coherent follow-up and monitoring of the Istanbul Programme of Action, and noting the key role of the Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States in this regard, as set out in paragraph 155 of the Programme of Action,

Recognizing that, over the years, the responsibilities of the Office of the High Representative have increased considerably in their scope and complexity,

Noting that the theme of the 2013 annual ministerial review is "Science, technology and innovation, and the potential of culture, in promoting sustainable development and achieving the Millennium Development Goals",

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011-2020;

2. *Reaffirms* the commitment, made by the international community in the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, to assist the least developed countries in their efforts to achieve sustainable development, and also reaffirms the agreement to effectively implement the Istanbul Programme of Action and to fully integrate its priority areas into the framework for action contained in the outcome document, the broader implementation of which will contribute to the overarching goal of the Programme of Action of enabling half the least developed countries to meet the criteria for graduation by 2020;

3. *Expresses concern* that the ongoing impact of the financial and economic crisis demonstrates the need for appropriate regional and international support to be deployed in a timely and targeted manner to complement the efforts of the least developed countries aimed at building resilience in the face of economic shocks and mitigating the effects of such shocks;

4. *Reaffirms* that building a critical mass of viable and competitive productive capacity in agriculture, manufacturing and services is essential if the least developed countries are to benefit from greater integration into the global economy, increase their resilience to shocks, sustain inclusive and equitable growth and eradicate poverty, achieve structural transformation and generate full and productive employment and decent work for all;

5. *Notes* the efforts made by the least developed countries towards full employment and decent work for all and expresses its concern that, despite considerable efforts, those countries are yet to generate a sufficient number of decent jobs for their growing working-age populations, including because of the structural constraints of their economies, and in this regard encourages further action by the least developed countries to strengthen productive capacities, as outlined in the Istanbul Programme of Action, and recalls the commitments made by the development partners in the Programme of Action to provide, inter alia, enhanced financial and technical support to the least developed countries to develop productive capacities, in order to support the efforts of the least developed countries to achieve structural transformation and generate full and productive employment and decent work for all;

6. *Recognizes* that least developed countries have made some progress on many of the goals and targets in the Istanbul Programme of Action, leading to structural change in a few of them, expresses its concern that most least developed countries continue to face pervasive poverty, serious structural impediments to growth, low levels of human development and high exposure

to shocks and disasters, and also expresses its concern that the deteriorating global economic environment is affecting the least developed countries through declining foreign direct investment and official development assistance flows, therefore putting at risk the hard-won gains achieved so far and the ability to expand those gains to all least developed countries;

7. *Welcomes* the progress in, and stresses the importance of, mainstreaming the Istanbul Programme of Action into the development cooperation frameworks of development partners, and calls upon the development partners to further integrate the Istanbul Programme of Action into their respective national cooperation policy frameworks, programmes and activities, as appropriate, to ensure enhanced, predictable and targeted support to the least developed countries, as set out in the Istanbul Programme of Action, and the delivery of their commitments, and to consider appropriate measures to overcome shortfalls or shortcomings, if any;

8. *Invites* all organizations of the United Nations system and other multilateral organizations, including the Bretton Woods institutions and international and regional financial institutions, to contribute to the implementation of the Istanbul Programme of Action, including by implementing enhanced substantive and technical assistance to the least developed countries in a timely manner, and to integrate it into their programmes of work, as appropriate and in accordance with their respective mandates, and to participate fully in its review at the national, subregional, regional and global levels, and in this regard requests them to report to their respective governing bodies on an annual basis;

9. *Underlines* that the official development assistance continues to be the largest source of external financing for the development of least developed countries and plays an important role in their development, and expresses its serious concern that, according to the preliminary estimates of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development for 2012, net bilateral official development assistance to least developed countries has dropped by 12.8 per cent, compared with the 2011 level, and in this regard calls upon the developed countries to reverse the decline in official development assistance to least developed countries and, while acknowledging the fulfilment by some developed countries of official development assistance commitments of 0.15 per cent to 0.20 per cent of their gross national income to least developed countries, urges those that have not yet done so to fulfil their commitments of official development assistance to least developed countries, and in this regard also calls upon them to review their official development assistance commitments with a view to further enhancing the resources for least developed countries, as set out in the Istanbul Programme of Action;

10. *Welcomes* steps to improve the effectiveness and quality of aid in least developed countries, and underlines the need for enhancing the quantity and quality of aid to least developed countries by strengthening national ownership, alignment, harmonization, predictability, mutual accountability and transparency, and results orientation;

11. *Calls upon* the least developed countries, their development partners, the United Nations system and all other actors to further intensify their efforts to fully and effectively implement the commitments that have

been made in the Istanbul Programme of Action in its eight priority areas, namely, (a) productive capacity, (b) agriculture, food security and rural development, (c) trade, (d) commodities, (e) human and social development, (f) multiple crises and other emerging challenges, (g) mobilizing financial resources for development and capacity-building, and (h) good governance at all levels, in a coordinated, coherent and expeditious manner;

12. *Calls upon* the least developed countries, in cooperation with their development partners, to broaden their existing country review mechanisms, including those for the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals, the implementation of poverty reduction strategy papers, common country assessments and United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks, and the existing consultative mechanisms to cover the review of the Istanbul Programme of Action;

13. *Calls upon* the developing countries, guided by the spirit of solidarity and consistent with their capabilities, to provide support for the effective implementation of the Istanbul Programme of Action in mutually agreed areas of cooperation within the framework of South-South cooperation, which is a complement to, but not a substitute for, North-South cooperation;

14. *Invites* the private sector, civil society and foundations to contribute to the implementation of the Istanbul Programme of Action in their respective areas of competence in line with the national priorities of the least developed countries;

15. *Welcomes with appreciation* the decisions taken by various entities of the United Nations system, and in this regard invites the governing bodies of all other United Nations funds, programmes and specialized agencies to do the same in an expeditious manner, as appropriate and in accordance with their respective mandates;

16. *Reiterates its request* to the Secretary-General to include the issues of concern to the least developed countries in all relevant reports in the economic, social, environmental and related fields in order to support the implementation of the goals set out in the Istanbul Programme of Action;

17. *Underlines* the need to give particular attention to the issues and concerns of the least developed countries in all major United Nations conferences and processes;

18. *Recalls* the request made by the General Assembly to the Secretary-General to take the steps necessary to undertake a joint gap and capacity analysis on a priority basis by 2013, with the aim of establishing a technology bank and science, technology and innovation supporting mechanism dedicated to the least developed countries, building on existing international initiatives;

19. *Underlines* the need to ensure the mutual accountability of the least developed countries and their development partners for delivering the commitments undertaken under the Istanbul Programme of Action, and requests the Secretary-General to submit a proposal outlining the mechanisms for mutual accountability;

20. *Reaffirms* its decision to include in its annual ministerial review, in 2015, a review of the implementation of the Istanbul Programme of Action;

21. *Reiterates* that the Development Cooperation Forum should continue to take into consideration the Istanbul Programme of Action when it reviews the trends in international development cooperation, as well as policy coherence for development;

22. *Expresses its concern* that, although least developed countries have made some progress in social and human development, many of the goals and targets of the Millennium Development Goals have yet to be achieved, and calls upon the international community to give special priority to least developed countries in order to accelerate the progress in attaining the Millennium Development Goals in least developed countries by 2015;

23. *Underlines* the need to give appropriate consideration in the post-2015 development agenda to the special needs and development priorities of the least developed countries, including those contained in the Istanbul Programme of Action, such as productive capacity-building, including through the rapid development of infrastructure and energy, environmentally sound policies to achieve sustained, equitable and inclusive economic growth; structural transformation; food security; poverty eradication; and resilience-building and sufficient policy space to pursue the agenda of structural transformation and productive employment;

24. *Takes note* of the biennial reviews of the implementation of the Istanbul Programme of Action undertaken by the relevant United Nations regional commissions in 2013, and invites them to continue to carry out such reviews in close coordination with the global-level and country-level follow-up processes and in cooperation with subregional and regional development banks and intergovernmental organizations;

25. *Notes with appreciation* that several least developed countries have expressed their intention to reach the status of graduation by 2020, invites them to start the preparations for their graduation and transition strategy, and requests the relevant United Nations system organizations, in particular the Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States, to extend necessary support in this regard;

26. *Recognizes* that the activities relating to least developed countries carried out within the United Nations system need to be further consolidated in order to ensure effective monitoring and follow-up of the Istanbul Programme of Action, in particular in the context of the increased responsibilities and strengthening of the Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States and the imperative need to provide adequate resources and well-coordinated support to realizing the goal of enabling half of the least developed countries to meet the criteria for graduation by 2020, and requests the Secretary-General to take appropriate actions in this regard in respect of strengthening the capacity of the Office of the High Representative and to report thereon to the Council at its next session;

27. *Calls upon* Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, major groups and other donors to contribute in a timely manner to the Trust Fund in support of the activities undertaken by the Office of the

High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States to support the implementation, follow-up and monitoring of the Istanbul Programme of Action as well as the participation of the representatives from the least developed countries in the annual review meeting on the implementation of the Programme of Action by the Council as well as in other relevant forums, and in this regard expresses its appreciation to those countries that have made voluntary contributions to the Trust Fund;

28. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Council at its substantive session of 2014, under the sub-item entitled "Review and coordination of the implementation of the Istanbul Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011-2020", a progress report on the implementation of the Programme of Action.

30. Also at its 48th meeting, on 26 July, the Council had before it a draft resolution entitled "Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011-2020" (E/2013/L.21), submitted by the Vice-President of the Council (Austria) on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution E/2013/L.10.

31. At the same meeting, the facilitator of the draft resolution (Turkey) made a statement and orally revised draft resolution E/2013/L.21 (see E/2013/SR.48).

32. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised. See E/RES/2013/46.

33. After the adoption of the draft resolution, a statement was made by the representative of Benin, in his capacity as Chair of the Coordination Bureau of the Group of Least Developed Countries (see E/2013/SR.48).

34. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution E/2013/L.21, draft resolution E/2013/L.10 was withdrawn by its sponsors.

B. Coordination, programme and other questions

35. The Council considered agenda item 7 (Coordination, programme and other questions) at its 26th, 40th to 42nd, 44th and 45th meetings, on 9, 19 and 22 to 24 July. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (E/2013/SR.26, 40-42, 44 and 45).

36. The Council considered item 7 (a) (Reports of coordination bodies) at its 26th meeting, on 9 July, jointly with items 7 (b) (Proposed programme budget for the biennium 2014-2015), 7 (e) (Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)), 7 (g) (Tobacco or health) and 7 (h) (Calendar of conferences and meetings in the economic, social and related fields) at its 40th and 41st meetings, on 19 and 22 July. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (E/2013/SR.26, 40 and 41).

37. The Council considered item 7 (c) (Mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system) jointly with items 13 (l) (Women and development) and 14 (a) (Advancement of women) at its 45th meeting, on 24 July. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary record (E/2013/SR.45).

38. The Council considered item 7 (d) (Long-term programme of support for Haiti) at its 44th meeting, on 23 July. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary record (E/2013/SR.44).

39. The Council considered item 7 (f) (African countries emerging from conflict) at its 42nd meeting, on 22 July. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary record (E/2013/SR.42).

40. For its consideration of item 7, the Council had before it the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "Financing for humanitarian operations in the United Nations system" (A/67/867) and the comments thereon of the Secretary-General and the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination (A/67/867/Add.1).

41. At the 44th meeting, on 23 July, the representative of the Joint Inspection Unit, Inspector Tadanori Inomata, made an introductory statement (under item 7).

42. At the 26th meeting, on 9 July, the Director of the Secretariat of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination made an introductory statement (under item 7 (a)).

43. At the 40th meeting, on 19 July, the Vice-President (Austria) informed the Council that the introductory statement of the Chair of the Committee for Programme and Coordination (under item 7 (a)) had been circulated during the meeting.

44. At the 45th meeting, on 24 July, the Acting Head of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) made an introductory statement (under item 7 (c)).

45. At the 44th meeting, on 23 July, the representative of Canada made an introductory statement on behalf of the Chair of the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti (under item 7 (d)).

46. At the same meeting, the Council heard a briefing by the United Nations Resident Coordinator and Humanitarian Coordinator ad interim for the United Nations system organizations in Haiti by video link (under item 7 (d)).

47. At the 40th meeting, on 19 July, the Deputy Executive Director of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) made an introductory statement (under item 7 (e)).

48. At the 42nd meeting, on 22 July, the Council heard a briefing by the Vice-Chair of the Peacebuilding Commission, Abulkalam Abdul Momen, Permanent Representative of Bangladesh to the United Nations in New York, by video link (under item 7 (f)).

49. At the same meeting, the Acting Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General in South Sudan made an introductory statement, by video link (under item 7 (f)).

50. At the 40th meeting, on 19 July, the Assistant Director General for Non-Communicable Diseases and Mental Health of the World Health Organization made an introductory statement (under item 7 (g)).

Action taken by the Council

51. Under item 7, the Council adopted decision 2013/232.

Financing for humanitarian operations in the United Nations system

52. At the 44th meeting, on 23 July, on the proposal of the Vice-President (Austria), the Council took note of the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "Financing for humanitarian operations in the United Nations system" (A/67/867) and the comments thereon of the Secretary-General and the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination (A/67/867/Add.1). See Council decision 2013/232.

1. Reports of coordination bodies

53. For its consideration of item 7 (a), the Council had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination on its fifty-third session (A/68/16);

(b) Annual overview report of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination for 2012 (E/2013/60).

Action taken by the Council

54. Under item 7 (a), the Council adopted decision 2013/230.

Documentation considered by the Council in connection with item 7 (a)

55. At its 41st meeting, on 22 July, on the proposal of the Vice-President (Austria), the Council took note of the documentation under item 7 (a) (see para. 53 above). See Council decision 2013/230.

2. Proposed programme budget for the biennium 2014-2015

56. For its consideration of item 7 (b), the Council had before it the relevant sections of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2014-2015 (relevant fascicles of A/68/6).

Action taken by the Council

57. Under item 7 (b), the Council adopted decision 2013/230.

Documentation considered by the Council in connection with item 7 (b)

58. At its 41st meeting, on 22 July, on the proposal of the Vice-President (Austria), the Council took note of the documentation under item 7 (b) (see para. 56 above). See Council decision 2013/230.

3. Mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system

59. For its consideration of item 7 (c), the Council had before it the report of the Secretary-General on mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system (E/2013/71).

Panel discussion on the theme "Making the United Nations system accountable for gender equality and women's empowerment: progress, gaps and challenges"

60. At its 45th meeting, on 24 July, the Council held a panel discussion on the theme "Making the United Nations system accountable for gender equality and women's empowerment: progress, gaps and challenges", chaired by the Vice-President of the Council (Austria) and moderated by the Acting Head of UN-Women, Lakshmi Puri.

61. Presentations were made by the following panellists: Flavia Pansieri, Deputy High Commissioner, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights; Amanda Khozi Mukwashi, Chief, Volunteer Knowledge and Innovation Section, United Nations Volunteers; and Raphael Crowe, Senior Gender Specialist, Bureau for Gender Equality, International Labour Organization.

62. The panellists responded to the comments made and questions posed by the representatives of New Zealand, France and the United Kingdom, as well as by the observer for Iraq.

Action taken by the Council

63. Under item 7 (c), the Council adopted resolution 2013/16.

Mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system

64. At its 45th meeting, on 24 July, the Council had before it a draft resolution entitled "Mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system" (E/2013/L.14), submitted by the Vice-President of the Council (Austria) on the basis of informal consultations.

65. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft resolution. See E/RES/2013/16.

4. Long-term programme of support for Haiti

66. For its consideration of item 7 (d), the Council had before it the report of the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti (E/2013/90).

Action taken by the Council

67. Under item 7 (d), the Council adopted resolution 2013/15.

Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti

68. At the 44th meeting, on 23 July, the representative of Canada introduced a draft resolution entitled "Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti" (E/2013/L.31) on behalf of Australia,[2] Austria, Bahamas,[2] Belgium,[2] Benin, Brazil, Canada, Chile,[2] Colombia, Croatia, Finland,[2] France, Germany,[2] Guatemala,[2] Haiti, Israel,[2] Italy,[2] Japan, Lithuania,[2] Luxembourg,[2] Mexico, New Zealand, Peru,[2] Slovenia,[2] Spain, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago[2] and the United States, as well as Cyprus,[2] the Czech Republic,[2] Greece,[2] Hungary,[2] Latvia and Portugal.[2] Subsequently, Uruguay[2] joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

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[2] In accordance with rule 72 of the rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Council

69. At the same meeting, the Secretary of the Council read out a statement of programme budget implications relating to the draft resolution (see E/2013/SR.44).

70. Also at the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft resolution. See E/RES/2013/15.

5. Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)

71. For its consideration of item 7 (e), the Council had before it the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Executive Director of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) (E/2013/62).

Action taken by the Council

72. Under item 7 (e), the Council adopted resolution 2013/11.

Joint United Nations Programme on Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome

73. At the 41st meeting, on 22 July, the representative of India introduced a draft resolution entitled "Joint United Nations Programme on Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome" (E/2013/L.32), on behalf of Australia,[2] Benin, Brazil, Canada, Denmark, El Salvador, Finland,[2] France, Gabon, Georgia,[2] Germany,[2] Guatemala,[2] Honduras,[2] India, Mexico, Monaco,[2] Morocco,[2] the Netherlands, New Zealand, Poland,[2] Sweden, Switzerland,[2] the United States and Zimbabwe,[2] as well as Belgium,[2] Ethiopia, Luxembourg,[2] Nicaragua, Norway,[2] Rwanda,[2] Senegal, South Africa and Zambia.[2]

74. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft resolution. See E/RES/2013/11.

6. African countries emerging from conflict

75. For its consideration of item 7 (f), the Council had before it the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of integrated, coherent and coordinated support to South Sudan by the United Nations system (E/2013/73).

Panel discussion on the theme "Lessons learned on integrated, coherent and coordinated support to countries emerging from conflict"

76. At its 42nd meeting, on 22 July, the Council held a panel discussion on the theme "Lessons learned on integrated, coherent and coordinated support to countries emerging from conflict", chaired and moderated by the Vice-President of the Council (Austria).

77. Presentations were made by the following panellists: Yvette Stevens, Permanent Representative of Sierra Leone to the United Nations in Geneva; Kaarina Immonen, Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Resident Coordinator, Central African Republic (by video link); Sidi Zahabi, Acting Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General, South Sudan (by video link); and Donata Garrasi, Coordinator for the International Dialogue on Peacebuilding and State-Building, Development Assistance Committee, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

78. The panellists responded to the comments made and questions posed by the Vice-President (Austria) and the representatives of the United States, Canada, South Africa, Nigeria and Japan, as well as by the observers for Kenya and Namibia.

Action taken by the Council

79. Under item 7 (f), the Council adopted decision 2013/231.

African countries emerging from conflict

80. At the 42nd meeting, on 22 July, the Council had before it a draft decision entitled "African countries emerging from conflict" (E/2013/L.34), submitted by the Vice-President of the Council (Austria) on the basis of informal consultations.

81. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft decision. See decision 2013/231.

7. Tobacco or health

82. For its consideration of item 7 (g), the Council had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the Ad Hoc Inter-Agency Task Force on Tobacco Control (E/2013/61);

(b) Statements submitted by non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council (E/2013/NGO/1, 3, 25, 26, 115, 129-131 and 145).

Action taken by the Council

83. Under item 7 (g), the Council adopted resolution 2013/12.

United Nations Interagency Task Force on the Prevention and Control of Non-communicable Diseases

84. At the 41st meeting, on 22 July, the representative of the Russian Federation introduced a draft resolution entitled "United Nations Inter-Agency Task Force on the Prevention and Control of Non-Communicable Diseases" (E/2013/L.23), on behalf of Armenia,[2] Austria, Barbados,[2] Belarus, Belgium,[2] Brazil, Bulgaria, China, Colombia, Costa Rica,[2] Croatia, Cyprus,[2] the Czech Republic,[2] Denmark, Estonia,[2] Finland,[2] France, Germany,[2] Ghana,[2] Greece,[2] Hungary,[2] Ireland, Italy,[2] Japan, Kazakhstan,[2] Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania,[2] Luxembourg,[2] Malaysia,[2] Malta,[2] Mexico, Monaco,[2] the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway,[2] Panama,[2] Poland,[2] Portugal,[2] Romania,[2] the Russian Federation, San Marino, Slovakia,[2] Slovenia,[2] Spain, Sweden, Switzerland,[2] Thailand,[2] Turkey, Turkmenistan, the United Kingdom and the United States, as well as Algeria,[2] Angola,[2] Australia,[2] Benin, Botswana,[2] Burkina Faso, Burundi,[2] Cameroon, Cape Verde,[2] the Central African Republic,[2] Chad,[2] Comoros,[2] Congo,[2] Côte d'Ivoire,[2] the Democratic Republic of the Congo,[2] Djibouti,[2] Egypt,[2] Equatorial Guinea,[2] Eritrea,[2] Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia,[2] Guinea,[2] Guinea-Bissau,[2] Honduras,[2] Israel,[2] Kenya,[2] Lesotho, Liberia,[2] Libya, Madagascar,[2] Malawi, Mali,[2] Mauritania,[2] Mauritius, Mozambique,[2] Namibia,[2] Nicaragua, the Niger,[2] Nigeria, Rwanda,[2] Sao Tome and Principe,[2] Senegal, Seychelles,[2] Sierra Leone,[2] Somalia,[2] South Africa, the Sudan, Swaziland,[2] Togo,[2] Tunisia, Uganda,[2] the

United Republic of Tanzania,[2] Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of),[2] Zambia,[2] and Zimbabwe.[2] Subsequently, Morocco[2] joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

85. At the same meeting, a statement was made by the representative of India (see E/2013/SR.41).

86. Also at the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft resolution. See E/RES/2013/12.

8. Calendar of conferences and meetings in the economic, social and related fields

87. For its consideration of item 7 (h), the Council had before it the following documents:

(a) Letter dated 10 July 2013 from the Chair of the Committee on Conferences addressed to the President of the Economic and Social Council (E/2013/93);

(b) Note by the Secretariat on the provisional calendar of conferences and meetings in the economic, social and related fields for 2014 and 2015 (E/2013/L.6).

Action taken by the Council

88. Under item 7 (h), the Council adopted resolution 2013/13.

Calendar of conferences and meetings in the economic, social and related fields

89. At its 41st meeting, on 22 July, the Council had before it a draft resolution entitled "Calendar of conferences and meetings in the economic, social and related fields" (E/2013/L.13), submitted by the Vice-President of the Council (Austria).

90. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft resolution. See E/RES/2013/13.

C. Implementation of General Assembly resolutions 50/227, 52/12 B, 57/270 B and 60/265

91. The Council considered item 8 (Implementation of General Assembly resolutions 50/227, 52/12 B, 57/270 B and 60/265) jointly with item 6 (Implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits) at its 38th meeting, on 18 July. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary record (E/2013/SR.38).

92. For its consideration of item 8, the Council had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 61/16 on the strengthening of the Economic and Social Council (A/67/736-E/2013/7);

(b) Letter dated 12 March 2013 from the Permanent Representatives of Germany and Tunisia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/67/796-E/2013/12).

93. At the 38th meeting, on 18 July, the Director of the Office of Economic and Social Council Support and Coordination, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, made an introductory statement (under items 6 and 8).

94. At the same meeting, a representative of the Division for Sustainable Development, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, made an introductory statement (under item 8).

95. Also at the same meeting, the co-facilitators of the informal process to review the implementation of General Assembly resolution 61/16 on the strengthening of the Economic and Social Council, George Talbot, Permanent Representative of Guyana to the United Nations in New York, and Bénédicte Frankinet, Permanent Representative of Belgium to the United Nations in New York, briefed the Council on the status of the review process (under items 6 and 8).

96. Also at the same meeting, a statement was made by the President of the Council.

Action taken by the Council

97. Under item 8, the Council adopted decisions 2013/226 and 2013/227.

Documentation considered by the Council in connection with item 8

98. At its 38th meeting, on 18 July, on the proposal of the Vice-President (Austria), the Council took note of the documentation under item 8 (see para. 92 above). See Council decision 2013/226.

Implementation of General Assembly resolutions 50/227, 52/12 B, 57/270 B, 60/265 and 61/16

99. At its 38th meeting, on 18 July, on the proposal of the Vice-President (Austria), the Council decided to modify the title of item 8 (Implementation of General Assembly resolutions 50/227, 52/12 B, 57/270 B and 60/265) to include a reference to General Assembly resolution 61/16 as of the next substantive session of the Council. See Council decision 2013/227.

D. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations

100. The Council considered agenda item 9 (Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations) jointly with agenda items 10 (Regional cooperation) and 11 (Economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan) at its 39th and 40th meetings, on 19 July, and at its 47th meeting, on 25 July. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (E/2013/SR.39, 40 and 47).

101. For its consideration of item 9, the Council had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations (A/68/62);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on assistance to the Palestinian people (A/68/76-E/2013/65);

(c) Report of the President of the Council on consultations with the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (E/2013/55).

102. At the 39th meeting, on 19 July, the representative of Ecuador, José Eduardo Proaño, on behalf of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, made an introductory statement.

Action taken by the Council

103. Under item 9, the Council adopted resolution 2013/43 and decision 2013/254.

Support to Non-Self-Governing Territories by the specialized agencies and international institutions associated with the United Nations

104. At the 40th meeting, on 19 July, the representative of Ecuador, on behalf of Algeria,[2] Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cuba, Ecuador, Nicaragua, the Syrian Arab Republic[2] and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of),[2] introduced a draft resolution entitled "Support to Non-Self-Governing Territories by the specialized agencies and international institutions associated with the United Nations" (E/2013/L.24).

105. At its 47th meeting, on 25 July, the Council adopted the draft resolution by a roll-call vote of 24 to none, with 19 abstentions. See E/RES/2013/43. The voting was as follows:[3]

In favour:

Belarus, Benin, Burkina Faso, China, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Kuwait, Libya, Mauritius, Mexico, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Qatar, Senegal, South Africa, Sudan, Tunisia, Turkey.

Against:

None.

Abstaining:

Austria, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Denmark, France, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Japan, Latvia, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, San Marino, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States.

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[3] At the 48th meeting, on 26 July, the delegation of the Netherlands indicated that, had it been present at the time of voting, it would have abstained from the vote on the draft resolution. At the same meeting, the delegation of Kyrgyzstan indicated that, had it been present at the time of voting, it would have voted in favour of the draft resolution.

106. After the vote, a statement in explanation of vote was made by the representative of the United States (see E/2013/SR.47).

Report of the Secretary-General on assistance to the Palestinian people

107. At its 47th meeting, on 25 July, on the proposal of the Vice-President (Austria), the Council took note of the report of the Secretary-General on assistance to the Palestinian people (A/68/76-E/2013/65). See Council decision 2013/254.

E. Regional cooperation

108. The Council considered item 10 (Regional cooperation) during the coordination segment, at its 22nd meeting, on 5 July. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary record (E/2013/SR.22).

109. The Council also considered item 10, jointly with items 9 (Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations) and 11 (Economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan), at its 39th and 40th meetings, on 19 July. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (E/2013/SR.39 and 40).

110. For its consideration of the item, the Council had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on regional cooperation in the economic, social and related fields (E/2013/15 and Adds.1 and 2);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the reports of the Executive Secretaries of the Economic Commission for Europe and the Economic Commission for Africa on the project for a Europe-Africa fixed link through the Strait of Gibraltar: report on activities carried out during the period 2006-2013 and programme proposed for the period 2013-2015 (E/2013/21);

(c) Economic situation in the Economic Commission for Europe region: Europe, North America and the Commonwealth of Independent States in 2012-2013 (E/2013/16);

(d) Overview of economic and social conditions in Africa, 2012-2013 (E/2013/17);

(e) Summary of the Economic and Social Survey of Asia and the Pacific 2013 (E/2013/18);

(f) Latin America and the Caribbean: economic situation and outlook, 2012-2013 (E/2013/19);

(g) Summary of the survey of economic and social developments in the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia region, 2012-2013 (E/2013/20).

111. At the 22nd meeting, on 5 July, an introductory statement was made by the Executive Secretary of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) and Coordinator of the Regional Commissions, Noeleen Heyzer.

Dialogue with the Executive Secretaries of the regional commissions on the theme "Regional perspectives on the post-2015 development agenda"

112. At its 22nd meeting, on 5 July, the Council held a dialogue with the Executive Secretaries of the regional commissions on the theme "Regional perspectives on the post-2015 development agenda", chaired by the Vice-President of the Council (Sudan) and moderated by the Executive Secretary of ESCAP and Coordinator of the Regional Commissions.

113. Following the introductory statement by the moderator, presentations were made by Rima Khalaf, Executive Secretary of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA), on the topic "The post-2015 United Nations development agenda: the contribution of ESCWA to global and regional initiatives"; Carlos Lopes, Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), on the topic "African common position on the post-2015 development agenda"; Noeleen Heyzer, Executive Secretary of ESCAP, on the topic "Perspectives from Asia and the Pacific on the post-2015 development agenda"; Antonio Prado, Deputy Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, on the topic "Sustainable development in Latin America and the Caribbean: a regional perspective on the post-2015 development agenda"; and Andrey Vasilyev, Deputy Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE), on the topic "Regional perspectives on the post-2015 development agenda: towards more inclusive, sustainable and prosperous societies in the ECE region".

114. The Executive Secretaries engaged in a dialogue with the representatives of the Russian Federation, Ethiopia, the Sudan, Belarus, Gabon and South Africa, as well as with the observer for Jordan.

Action taken by the Council

115. Under item 10, the Council adopted resolutions 2013/1 to 2013/4 and 2013/7 and decision 2013/228.

Recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General on regional cooperation in the economic, social and related fields

Outcome of the review of the 2005 Reform of the Economic Commission for Europe

116. At its 22nd meeting, on 5 July, the Council had before it a draft resolution entitled "Outcome of the review of the 2005 Reform of the Economic Commission for Europe", submitted by ECE for action by the Council (see E/2013/15/Add.1).

117. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft resolution. See E/RES/2013/1.

Refocusing and recalibrating the Economic Commission for Africa to support Africa's structural transformation

118. At its 22nd meeting, on 5 July, the Council had before it a draft resolution entitled "Refocusing and recalibrating the Economic Commission for Africa to support Africa's structural transformation", submitted by ECA for action by the Council (see E/2013/15/Add.2, chap. I, sect. A).

119. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft resolution. See E/RES/2013/2.

A conference structure of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific for the inclusive and sustainable development of Asia and the Pacific

120. At its 22nd meeting, on 5 July, the Council had before it a draft resolution entitled "A conference structure of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific for the inclusive and sustainable development of Asia and the Pacific", submitted by ESCAP for action by the Council (see E/2013/15/Add.2, chap. I, sect. B, draft resolution I).

121. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft resolution. See E/RES/2013/3.

Statute of the Centre for Sustainable Agricultural Mechanization

122. At its 22nd meeting, on 5 July, the Council had before it a draft resolution entitled "Statute of the Centre for Sustainable Agricultural Mechanization", submitted by ESCAP for action by the Council (see E/2013/15/Add.2, chap. I, sect. B, draft resolution II).

123. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft resolution. See E/RES/2013/4.

Europe-Africa fixed link through the Strait of Gibraltar

124. At its 40th meeting, on 19 July, the Council had before it a draft resolution entitled "Europe-Africa fixed link through the Strait of Gibraltar" (E/2013/L.28), submitted by the Vice-President of the Council (Austria) on the basis of informal consultations.

125. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft resolution. See E/RES/2013/7.

Documentation considered by the Council in connection with item 10

126. At its 40th meeting, on 19 July, on the proposal of the Vice-President (Austria), the Council took note of the documentation under item 10 (see para. 110 above). See Council decision 2013/228.

F. Economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan

127. The Council considered item 11 (Economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan) jointly with items 9 (Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations) and

10 (Regional cooperation) at its 39th and 40th meetings, on 19 July. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (E/2013/SR.39 and 40).

128. For its consideration of the item, the Council had before it the note by the Secretary-General on the economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan (A/68/77-E/2013/13).

129. At the 39th meeting, on 19 July, an introductory statement was made by the Director of Emerging and Conflict-related Issues Division, ESCWA.

Action taken by the Council

130. Under item 11, the Council adopted resolution 2013/8.

Economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan

131. At the 40th meeting, on 19 July, the observer for Fiji, in accordance with rule 72 of the rules of procedure of the Council, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China, as well as Turkey, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan" (E/2013/L.16).

132. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft resolution, by a roll-call vote of 43 to 2, with 1 abstention. See E/RES/2013/8. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Austria, Belarus, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, China, Colombia, Croatia, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Japan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Libya, Mauritius, Mexico, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, San Marino, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom.

Against:

Canada, United States.

Abstaining:

Haiti.

133. Before the vote, statements in explanation of vote were made by the representatives of Latvia (on behalf of the European Union) and New Zealand. After the vote, a statement in explanation of vote was made by the representative of the United States (see E/2013/SR.40).

134. At the same meeting, a statement was made by the observer for the State of Palestine.

G. Non-governmental organizations

135. The Council considered agenda item 12 (Non-governmental organizations) at its 37th meeting, on 18 July. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary record (E/2013/SR.37). For its consideration of the item, the Council had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on its 2013 regular session (E/2013/32 (Part I));

(b) Report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on its 2013 resumed session (E/2013/32 (Part II) and Corr.1).

Action taken by the Council

136. Under item 12, the Council adopted decisions 2013/217 to 2013/225.

Recommendations contained in the report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on its 2013 regular session

Applications for consultative status and requests for reclassification received from non-governmental organizations

137. At its 37th meeting, on 18 July, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Applications for consultative status and requests for reclassification received from non-governmental organizations", as recommended by the Committee (see E/2013/32 (Part I), chap. I, draft decision I). See decision 2013/217.

Request for withdrawal of consultative status

138. At its 37th meeting, on 18 July, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Request for withdrawal of consultative status", as recommended by the Committee (see E/2013/32 (Part I), chap. I, draft decision II). See decision 2013/218.

Report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on its 2013 regular session

139. At its 37th meeting, on 18 July, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on its 2013 regular session", as recommended by the Committee (see E/2013/32 (Part I), chap. I, draft decision III). See decision 2013/219.

Recommendations contained in the report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on its 2013 resumed session

Applications for consultative status, requests for reclassification and quadrennial reports received from non-governmental organizations

140. At its 37th meeting, on 18 July, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Applications for consultative status, requests for reclassification and quadrennial reports received from non-governmental organizations", as recommended by the Committee (see E/2013/32 (Part II), chap. I, draft decision I). See decision 2013/220.

Suspension of consultative status of non-governmental organizations with outstanding quadrennial reports, pursuant to Council resolution 2008/4

141. At its 37th meeting, on 18 July, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Suspension of consultative status of non-governmental organizations with outstanding quadrennial reports, pursuant to Council resolution 2008/4", as recommended by the Committee (see E/2013/32 (Part II), chap. I, draft decision II). See decision 2013/221.

Reinstatement of consultative status of non-governmental organizations that submitted outstanding quadrennial reports, pursuant to Council resolution 2008/4

142. At its 37th meeting, on 18 July, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Reinstatement of consultative status of non-governmental organizations that submitted outstanding quadrennial reports, pursuant to Council resolution 2008/4", as recommended by the Committee (see E/2013/32 (Part II), chap. I, draft decision III and Corr.1). See decision 2013/222.

143. Before the adoption of the draft decision, the Secretary made a point of clarification (see E/2013/SR.37).

Withdrawal of consultative status of non-governmental organizations in accordance with Council resolution 2008/4

144. At its 37th meeting, on 18 July, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Withdrawal of consultative status of non-governmental organizations in accordance with Council resolution 2008/4", recommended by the Committee (see E/2013/32 (Part II), chap. I, draft decision IV and Corr.1). See decision 2013/223.

145. Before the adoption of the draft decision, the Secretary made a point of clarification (see E/2013/SR.37).

Dates of and provisional agenda for the 2014 session of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations

146. At its 37th meeting, on 18 July, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Dates of and provisional agenda for the 2014 session of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations", as recommended by the Committee (see E/2013/32 (Part II), chap. I, draft decision V). See decision 2013/224.

Report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on its 2013 resumed session

147. At its 37th meeting, on 18 July, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on its 2013 resumed session", as recommended by the Committee (see E/2013/32 (Part II), chap. I, draft decision VI). See decision 2013/225.

H. Economic and environmental questions

148. The Council considered agenda item 13 (Economic and environmental questions) at its 39th, 41st and 45th to 47th meetings, on 19, 22, 24 and 25 July. An

account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (E/2013/SR.39, 41 and 45-47).

149. The Council considered item 13 (a) (Sustainable development) at its 39th meeting, on 19 July, jointly with items 13 (c) (Statistics), (d) (Human settlements), (e) (Environment), (f) (Population and development), (g) (Public administration and development), (h) (International cooperation in tax matters), (i) (United Nations Forum on Forests), (j) (Assistance to third States affected by the application of sanctions), (k) (Cartography) and (m) (Transport of dangerous goods) at its 46th meeting, on 24 July. The Council also considered item 13 (m) at its 47th meeting, on 25 July. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (E/2013/SR.39, 46 and 47).

150. The Council considered item 13 (b) (Science and technology for development) at its 41st meeting, on 22 July. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary record (E/2013/SR.41).

151. The Council considered item 13 (l) (Women and development) jointly with items 7 (c) (Mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system) and 14 (a) (Advancement of women) at its 45th meeting, on 24 July. The Council also considered item 13 (l) at its 46th meeting, on 24 July. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (E/2013/SR.45 and 46).

152. The Council also considered item 13 (a) (Sustainable development) at its reconvened substantive session, at the 54th meeting, on 16 December. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary record (E/2013/SR.54).

153. The Council also considered item 13 (k) (Cartography) at its reconvened substantive session, at the 54th meeting, on 7 November. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary record (E/2013/SR.51).

154. At the 41st meeting, on 22 July, an introductory statement was made by the Director, Division on Technology and Logistics, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (under item 13 (b)).

155. At the same meeting, a statement was made by the Chair of the sixteenth session of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development, Miguel Palomino de la Gala (Peru) (also under item 13 (b)).

156. At the 46th meeting, on 24 July, introductory statements were made by the Director of the New York Office of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (under item 13 (d)); the Acting Director and Regional Representative of the Regional Office for Europe, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) (under item 13 (e)); and the Chief of the Dangerous Goods and Special Cargoes Section, ECE (under item 13 (m)).

157. At its 45th meeting, on 24 July, the Council held a panel discussion on the theme "Making the United Nations system accountable for gender equality and women's empowerment: progress, gaps and challenges" (under items 7 (c) (Mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system), 13 (l) (Women and development) and 14 (a) (Advancement of women)). For the discussion, see paragraphs 60 to 62 above.

I. Sustainable development

158. For its consideration of item 13 (a), the Council had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Committee for Development Policy on its fifteenth session (E/2013/33);

(b) Report of the Commission on Sustainable Development on its twentieth session (E/2013/29);

(c) Conference room paper containing the report of the secretariat of the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production patterns (E/2013/CRP.3);

(d) Statements submitted by non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council (E/2013/NGO/116-122).

Panel discussion to mark the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production patterns

159. At its 39th meeting, on 19 July, the Council held a panel discussion to mark the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production patterns. The panel discussion was chaired by the Vice-President of the Council (Austria) and moderated by Sylvie Lemmet, Director, Division of Technology, Industry and Economics, UNEP.

160. Presentations were made by the following panellists: Balthasar Kambuaya, Minister of Environment of Indonesia; Arab Hoballah, Chief of the Sustainable Consumption and Production Branch, Division of Technology, Industry and Economics, UNEP; Anik Kohli, Senior Policy Adviser, Federal Office for the Environment of Switzerland; Ncumisa Notutela, Deputy Permanent Representative of South Africa to the United Nations in Geneva; Victoria Romero, Permanent Mission of Mexico to the United Nations and other international organizations in Geneva; Marion Barthelemy, Chief, Intergovernmental Support and Inter-agency Branch, Division for Sustainable Development, Department of Economic and Social Affairs; and Charles Arden-Clarke, Acting Head, secretariat of the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production patterns, UNEP.

161. The panellists responded to comments made and questions posed by the representatives of the Russian Federation and the Republic of Korea, as well as by the observers for Egypt and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela.

162. A statement was made by the observer for the European Union.

Action taken by the Council

163. Under item 13 (a), the Council adopted resolutions 2013/19 and 2013/20 and decisions 2013/234 and 2013/263.

Revised provisional agenda for the twentieth session of the Commission on Sustainable Development

164. At its 46th meeting, on 24 July, the Council had before it a draft decision entitled "Revised provisional agenda for the twentieth session of the Commission on

Sustainable Development" (E/2013/L.37), submitted by the Vice-President of the Council (Austria).

165. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft decision. See decision 2013/234.

Conclusion of the work of the Commission on Sustainable Development

166. At its 46th meeting, on 24 July, the Council had before it a draft resolution entitled "Conclusion of the work of the Commission on Sustainable Development" (E/2013/L.38), submitted by the Vice-President of the Council (Austria).

167. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft resolution. See E/RES/2013/19.

Report of the Committee for Development Policy

168. At its 46th meeting, on 24 July, the Council had before it a draft resolution entitled "Report of the Committee for Development Policy" (E/2013/L.19), submitted by the Vice-President of the Council (Austria) on the basis of informal consultations.

169. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft resolution. See E/RES/2013/20.

Report of the Commission on Sustainable Development at its twentieth session

170. At its 54th meeting, on 16 December, the Council took note of the report of the Commission on Sustainable Development on its twentieth session (E/2013/29). See decision 2013/263.

2. Science and technology for development

171. For its consideration of item 13 (b), the Council had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society at the regional and international levels (A/68/65-E/2013/11);

(b) Report of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development on its sixteenth session (E/2013/31).

Action taken by the Council

172. Under item 13 (b), the Council adopted resolutions 2013/9 and 2013/10 and decision 2013/229.

Recommendations contained in the report of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development on its sixteenth session

Assessment of the progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society

173. At its 41st meeting, on 22 July, the Council had before it a draft resolution entitled "Assessment of the progress made in the implementation of and follow-up

to the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society", submitted by the Commission for adoption by the Council (see E/2013/31, chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution I).

174. At the same meeting, the Secretary of the Council read out a correction to the draft resolution (see E/2013/SR.41).

175. Also at the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft resolution as orally corrected. See E/RES/2013/9.

Science, technology and innovation for development

176. At its 41st meeting, on 22 July, the Council adopted the draft resolution entitled "Science, technology and innovation for development", as recommended by the Commission (see E/2013/31, chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution II). See E/RES/2013/10.

Report of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development on its sixteenth session and provisional agenda and documentation for the seventeenth session of the Commission

177. At its 41st meeting, on 22 July, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Report of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development on its sixteenth session and provisional agenda and documentation for the seventeenth session of the Commission", as recommended by the Commission (see E/2013/31, chap. I, sect. B). See Council decision 2013/229.

3. Statistics

178. For its consideration of item 13 (c), the Council had before it the report of the Statistical Commission on its forty-fourth session (E/2013/24).

Action taken by the Council

179. Under item 13 (c), the Council adopted resolution 2013/21 and decision 2013/235.

Recommendations contained in the report of the Statistical Commission on its forty-fourth session

Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics

180. At its 46th meeting, on 24 July, the Council adopted the draft resolution entitled "Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics", as recommended by the Commission (see E/2013/24, chap. I, sect. A). See E/RES/2013/21.

Report of the Statistical Commission on its forty-fourth session and the provisional agenda and dates for the forty-fifth session of the Commission

181. At its 46th meeting, on 24 July, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Report of the Statistical Commission on its forty-fourth session and the provisional agenda and dates for the forty-fifth session of the Commission", as recommended by the Commission (see E/2013/24, chap. I, sect. B). See Council decision 2013/235.

4. Human settlements

182. For its consideration of item 13 (d), the Council had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme on its twenty-fourth session (A/68/8);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the coordinated implementation of the Habitat Agenda (E/2013/68);

(c) Statement submitted by a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Council (E/2013/NGO/123).

Action taken by the Council

183. Under item 13 (d), the Council adopted resolution 2013/22.

Human settlements

184. At its 46th meeting, on 24 July, the Council had before it a draft resolution entitled "Human settlements" (E/2013/L.11), submitted by the observer for Fiji, in accordance with rule 72 of the rules of procedure of the Council, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China. The draft resolution read as follows:

> *The Economic and Social Council,*
>
> *Recalling* its relevant resolutions and decisions on the coordinated implementation of the Habitat Agenda,
>
> *Acknowledging* the work of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) towards attaining the goal of sustainable urban development and the implementation of the Habitat Agenda, as well as of other goals and targets relevant to human settlements,
>
> *Recalling* the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 20 to 22 June 2012, entitled "The future we want",
>
> *Recalling also* General Assembly resolution 67/216 of 21 December 2012, in which the Assembly took decisions on the scope, modalities, format and organization of the third United Nations conference on housing and sustainable urban development (Habitat III), to be held in 2016,
>
> 1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the coordinated implementation of the Habitat Agenda;
>
> 2. *Also takes note* of the report of the twenty-fourth session of the Governing Council of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat);
>
> 3. *Notes* the approval of the strategic plan for 2014-2019 by the Governing Council at its twenty-fourth session;
>
> 4. *Recommends* that the General Assembly, at its sixty-eighth session, designate 31 October of every year beginning in 2014 as World Cities Day, as proposed in resolution 24/1 of the Governing Council;

5. *Invites* Governments to further promote sustainable urbanization and the role of local authorities in their national development policies and programmes and to consider the environmentally sustainable, socially inclusive and economically productive roles of cities in the post-2015 development agenda and sustainable development goals;

6. *Encourages* Governments to initiate processes to strengthen or develop national urban policies as a key strategy for national socioeconomic development that maximizes the national and local benefits of urbanization, integrates housing policy and mitigates potential adverse externalities, and as a coordination mechanism among different sectors and Government ministries;

7. *Urges* Governments to allocate appropriate financial and human resources for slum upgrading and prevention and for improving the access of poor communities to urban basic services, and to establish financing strategies that mobilize public subsidies and income generated by land regularization and reallocation processes;

8. *Encourages* Governments to expedite the preparation of national reports assessing the implementation of the Habitat Agenda and other relevant internationally agreed goals and targets, as well as identifying future policy directions for inclusion in a "New Urban Agenda" at the third United Nations conference on housing and sustainable urban development (Habitat III);

9. *Reiterates* its invitation to the international donor community and financial institutions to contribute generously to UN-Habitat through increased voluntary financial contributions to the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation, and invites Governments in a position to do so and other stakeholders to provide predictable multi-year funding and increased non-earmarked contributions;

10. *Invites* the international donor community and financial institutions to support the national, regional and global preparations for Habitat III, through voluntary contributions to the trust fund for the conference;

11. *Encourages* Governments and Habitat Agenda partners to give appropriate consideration, in their contributions to the post-2015 development agenda, to sustainable urbanization and sustainable urban development and to the role of cities and local governments in this regard;

12. *Welcomes* the offer of the Government of Ecuador to host the conference in Quito in 2016, and invites participation in the conference at the highest possible level;

13. *Decides* to transmit to the General Assembly for consideration at its sixty-eighth session the report of the Secretary-General on the coordinated implementation of the Habitat Agenda and the report of the twenty-fourth session of the Governing Council of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Council for consideration at its substantive session of 2014 a report on the coordinated implementation of the Habitat Agenda.

185. Also at its 46th meeting, on 24 July, the Council had before it a draft resolution entitled "Human settlements" (E/2013/L.36), submitted by the Vice-President of the Council (Austria) on the basis of informal consultations on draft resolution E/2013/L.11.

186. At the same meeting, the Secretary of the Council read out a correction to draft resolution E/2013/L.36 (see E/2013/SR.46).

187. Also at the same meeting, the Council adopted draft resolution E/2013/L.36, as orally corrected. See E/RES/2013/22.

188. After the adoption of the draft resolution, a statement was made by the representative of Ecuador.

189. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution E/2013/L.36, draft resolution E/2013/L.11 was withdrawn by its sponsors.

5. Environment

190. For its consideration of item 13 (e), the Council had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Governing Council/Global Ministerial Environment Forum of the United Nations Environment Programme on its first universal session (A/68/25);

(b) Statements submitted by non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council (E/2013/NGO/133-134 and 143).

Action taken by the Council

191. Under item 13 (e), the Council adopted decision 2013/236.

Report of the Governing Council/Global Ministerial Environment Forum of the United Nations Environment Programme on its first universal session

192. At its 46th meeting, on 24 July, on the proposal of the Vice-President (Austria), the Council took note of the report of the Governing Council/Global Ministerial Environment Forum of the United Nations Environment Programme on its first universal session (A/68/25). See Council decision 2013/236.

6. Population and development

193. For its consideration of item 13 (f), the Council had before it the report of the Commission on Population and Development on its forty-sixth session (E/2013/25).

Action taken by the Council

194. Under item 13 (f), the Council adopted decision 2013/237.

Recommendation contained in the report of the Commission on Population and Development on its forty-sixth session

Report of the Commission on Population and Development on its forty-sixth session and provisional agenda for its forty-seventh session

195. At its 46th meeting, on 24 July, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Report of the Commission on Population and Development on its forty-sixth session and provisional agenda for its forty-seventh session", as recommended by the Commission (see E/2013/25, chap. I, sect. A). See Council decision 2013/237.

7. Public administration and development

196. For its consideration of item 13 (g), the Council had before it the report of the Committee of Experts on Public Administration on its twelfth session (E/2013/44).

Action taken by the Council

197. Under item 13 (g), the Council adopted resolution 2013/23 and decision 2013/238.

Recommendation contained in the report of the Committee of Experts on Public Administration on its twelfth session

198. At the 46th meeting, on 24 July, the Vice-President (Austria) made a statement with regard to consultations on the recommendation contained in the report of the Committee of Experts on Public Administration on its twelfth session (E/2013/44).

Report of the Committee of Experts on Public Administration on its twelfth session

199. At its 46th meeting, on 24 July, the Council had before it a draft resolution entitled "Report of the Committee of Experts on Public Administration on its twelfth session" (E/2013/L.27), submitted by the Vice-President of the Council (Austria) on the basis of informal consultations.

200. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft resolution. See E/RES/2013/23.

Venue, dates and provisional agenda for the thirteenth session of the Committee of Experts on Public Administration

201. At its 46th meeting, on 24 July, the Council had before it a draft decision entitled "Venue, dates and provisional agenda for the thirteenth session of the Committee of Experts on Public Administration" (E/2013/L.29), submitted by the Vice-President of the Council (Austria) on the basis of informal consultations.

202. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft decision. See Council decision 2013/238.

8. International cooperation in tax matters

203. For its consideration of item 13 (h), the Council had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on further progress in strengthening the work of the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters (E/2013/67);

(b) Report of the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters on its eighth session (E/2012/45).

Action taken by the Council

204. Under item 13 (h), the Council adopted resolution 2013/24 and decision 2013/239.

Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters

205. At its 46th meeting, on 24 July, the Council had before it a draft resolution entitled "Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters" (E/2013/L.9), submitted by the observer for Fiji, in accordance with rule 72 of the rules of procedure of the Council, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China. The draft resolution read as follows:

> *The Economic and Social Council*,
>
> *Recalling* its resolutions 2004/69 of 11 November 2004 and 2012/33 of 27 July 2012,
>
> *Recognizing* the call made in the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development for the strengthening of international tax cooperation through enhanced dialogue among national tax authorities and greater coordination of the work of the concerned multilateral bodies and relevant regional organizations, giving special attention to the needs of developing countries and countries with economies in transition,
>
> *Recalling* the request to the Economic and Social Council made in the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development: outcome document of the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus and the Outcome of the Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and Its Impact on Development to examine the strengthening of the institutional arrangements to promote international cooperation in tax matters, including the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters,
>
> *Recognizing* that, while each country is responsible for its tax system, it is important to support efforts in these areas by strengthening technical assistance and enhancing international cooperation and participation in addressing international tax matters, including in the area of double taxation,
>
> *Recognizing also* the need for an inclusive, participatory and broad-based dialogue on international cooperation in tax matters,
>
> *Noting* the activities developing within the concerned multilateral bodies and relevant subregional and regional organizations, and recognizing the need to promote collaboration between the United Nations and other international bodies dealing with cooperation in tax matters,

Recognizing the central role of the Council in strengthening the work of the Committee,

Welcoming the discussion in the Council on 29 May 2013 on international cooperation in tax matters,

Noting the technical meeting on tax treaty administration and negotiation and the expert group meeting on extractive industries taxation held at United Nations Headquarters on 30 and 31 May and on 28 May 2013, respectively,

Taking note of the report of the Committee on its eighth session,

1. *Welcomes* the work of the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters to implement the mandate given to it by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 2004/69, and encourages the Committee to continue its efforts in this regard;

2. *Takes note* of the 2012 United Nations Practical Manual on Transfer Pricing for Developing Countries, developed by the Committee, notes the publication of the English-language version, and requests that:

(a) The Manual continue to be made freely available in downloadable form from the website of the Financing for Development Office of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat;

(b) The Manual be translated into the other official languages of the United Nations and published in those languages as soon as possible after the publication of the English-language version;

(c) The Manual be updated on an annual basis;

3. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General on further progress in strengthening the work of the Committee, and acknowledges the need for enhanced dialogue among national tax authorities on issues related to international cooperation in tax matters;

4. *Recognizes* the need for continued consultations to explore options with regard to the strengthening of institutional arrangements to promote international cooperation in tax matters, including on the issue of the conversion of the Committee into an intergovernmental subsidiary body of the Council;

5. *Emphasizes* that it is important for the Committee to enhance its collaboration with other international organizations active in the area of international tax cooperation, including the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, and with relevant regional and subregional bodies;

6. *Decides* to hold, on an annual basis, a special meeting of the Council to consider international cooperation in tax matters, including, as appropriate, institutional arrangements to promote such cooperation;

7. *Encourages* the President of the Economic and Social Council to issue invitations to representatives of national tax authorities to attend the aforementioned meeting;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to report to the Council on further progress achieved in strengthening the work of the Committee and its cooperation with concerned multilateral bodies and relevant regional and subregional organizations;

9. *Recognizes* the progress made by the Financing for Development Office in its work in developing, within its mandate, a capacity development programme in international tax cooperation aimed at strengthening the capacity of the ministries of finance and national tax authorities in developing countries to develop more effective and efficient tax systems, which support the desired levels of public and private investment, and to combat tax evasion, and requests the Office, in partnership with other stakeholders, to continue its work in this area and to broaden the scope of its activities within existing resources and mandates;

10. *Stresses* the need for appropriate funding for the subsidiary bodies of the Committee to enable those bodies to fulfil their mandates;

11. *Reiterates*, in this regard, its appeal to Member States, relevant organizations and other potential donors to consider contributing generously to the Trust Fund for International Cooperation in Tax Matters, established by the Secretary-General in order to supplement regular budgetary resources, and invites the Secretary-General to intensify efforts to that end.

206. Also at its 46th meeting, on 24 July, the Council had before it a draft resolution entitled "Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters" (E/2013/L.22), submitted by the Vice-President of the Council (Austria) on the basis of informal consultations on draft resolution E/2013/L.9.

207. At the same meeting, the Secretary of the Council read out a statement of programme budget implications relating to draft resolution E/2013/L.22 (see E/2013/SR.46).

208. At the same meeting, the Council adopted draft resolution E/2013/L.22. See E/RES/2013/24.

209. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution E/2013/L.22, draft resolution E/2013/L.9 was withdrawn by its sponsors.

Dates and provisional agenda for the ninth session of the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters

210. At its 46th meeting, on 24 July, the Council had before it a draft decision entitled "Dates and provisional agenda for the ninth session of the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters" (E/2013/L.39), submitted by the Vice-President of the Council (Austria).

211. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft decision. See decision 2013/239.

9. United Nations Forum on Forests

212. For its consideration of item 13 (i), the Council had before it the report of the United Nations Forum on Forests on its tenth session (E/2013/42).

Action taken by the Council

213. Under item 13 (i), the Council adopted decisions 2013/240 and 2013/241.

Recommendation contained in the report of the United Nations Forum on Forests on its tenth session

Report of the United Nations Forum on Forests on its tenth session and provisional agenda for its eleventh session

214. At its 46th meeting, on 24 July, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Report of the United Nations Forum on Forests on its tenth session and provisional agenda for its eleventh session", as recommended by the Forum (see E/2013/42, chap. I, sect. A). See Council decision 2013/240.

Dates and venue for the eleventh session of the United Nations Forum on Forests

215. At its 46th meeting, on 24 July, the Council had before it a draft decision entitled "Dates and venue for the eleventh session of the United Nations Forum on Forests" (E/2013/L.35), submitted by the Vice-President of the Council (Austria).

216. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft decision. See decision 2013/241.

10. Assistance to third States affected by the application of sanctions

217. At its 46th meeting, on 24 July, the Council was informed that no advance documentation and no proposals had been submitted under item 13 (j).

11. Cartography

218. For its consideration of item 13 (k), the Council had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Nineteenth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Pacific (E/CONF.102/8);

(b) Report of the Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management on its third session (E/2013/46);

(c) Report of the Tenth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for the Americas (E/CONF.103/46).

Action taken by the Council

219. Under item 13 (k), the Council adopted decisions 2013/242, 2013/257, 2013/263 and 2013/264.

Report of the Nineteenth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Pacific

220. At its 46th meeting, on 24 July, on the proposal of the Vice-President (Austria), the Council took note of the report of the Nineteenth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Pacific (E/CONF.102/8). See Council decision 2013/242.

Dates and venue for the twenty-eighth session of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names

221. At its 51st meeting, on 7 November, the Council had before it a draft decision entitled "Dates and venue for the twenty-eighth session of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names" (E/2013/L.40), submitted by the Vice-President of the Council (Austria).

222. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft decision. See decision 2013/257.

Report of the Tenth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for the Americas

223. At its 54th meeting, on 16 December, the Council took note of the report of the Tenth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for the Americas (E/CONF.103/46). See decision 2013/263.

Recommendation contained in the report of the Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management on its third session

Report of the Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management on its third session and provisional agenda and dates for the fourth session of the Committee

224. At its 54th meeting, on 16 December, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Report of the Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management on its third session and provisional agenda and dates for the fourth session of the Committee", as recommended by the Committee (E/2013/46, chap. I, sect. A). See decision 2013/264.

12. Women and development

225. For its consideration of item 13 (l), the Council had before it the following documents:

(a) Relevant section of the report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its fifty-seventh session (E/2013/27);

(b) Statement submitted by a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council (E/2013/NGO/132).

Action taken by the Council

226. Under item 13 (l), the Council adopted resolution 2013/17.

Recommendation contained in the report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its fifty-seventh session

Situation of and assistance to Palestinian women

227. At its 46th meeting, on 24 July, the Council had before it a draft resolution entitled "Situation of and assistance to Palestinian women", submitted by the Commission for adoption by the Council (see E/2013/27, chap. I, sect. B, draft resolution II).

228. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft resolution by a roll-call vote of 23 to 2, with 16 abstentions. See E/RES/2013/17. The voting was as follows:[4]

In favour:

Belarus, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Burkina Faso, China, Cuba, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Kuwait, Libya, Mauritius, Mexico, Nepal, Pakistan, Qatar, Russian Federation, South Africa, Sudan, Turkey.

Against:

Canada, United States.

Abstaining:

Austria, Colombia, Croatia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, France, Ireland, Japan, Latvia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Republic of Korea, San Marino, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom.

229. After the vote, statements were made by the observers for the State of Palestine and Israel (see E/2013/SR.46).

13. Transport of dangerous goods

230. For its consideration of item 13 (m), the Council had before it the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods and on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (E/2013/51).

Action taken by the Council

231. Under item 13 (m), the Council adopted resolution 2013/25.

Recommendation contained in the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods and on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals

Work of the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods and on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals

232. At its 47th meeting, on 25 July, the Council adopted the draft resolution entitled "Work of the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods and on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals", as recommended by the Committee (see E/2013/51, chap. I). See E/RES/2013/25.

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[4] At the 46th meeting, on 24 July, the delegations of Nicaragua and Tunisia indicated that, had they been present at the time of voting, they would have voted in favour of the draft resolution. At the 48th meeting, on 26 July, the delegations of Kyrgyzstan and Senegal indicated that, had they been present at the time of voting, they would have voted in favour of the draft resolution. In a communication dated 25 July 2013 addressed to the Secretary of the Council, the delegation of Bulgaria indicated that, had it been present at the time of voting, it would have abstained from voting.

I. Social and human rights questions

233. The Council considered agenda item 14 (Social and human rights questions) at its 41st and 45th to 47th meetings, on 22, 24 and 25 July. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (E/2013/SR.41 and 45-47).

234. The Council considered item 14 (a) (Advancement of women) jointly with items 7 (c) (Mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system) and 13 (l) (Women and development) at its 45th meeting, on 24 July. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary record (E/2013/SR.45).

235. The Council considered items 14 (c) (Crime prevention and criminal justice) and (d) (Narcotic drugs) at its 41st meeting, on 22 July, and, jointly with items 14 (b) (Social development), (e) (United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees), (f) (Comprehensive implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action), (g) (Human rights) and (h) (Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues), at its 47th meeting, on 25 July. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (E/2013/SR.41 and 47).

236. The Council also considered item 14 (h) (Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues) at its reconvened substantive session, at its 51st meeting, on 7 November. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary record (E/2013/SR.51).

237. At the 45th meeting, on 24 July, the Chair of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women made a statement (under item 14 (a)).

238. At the same meeting, the Council held a panel discussion on the theme "Making the United Nations system accountable for gender equality and women's empowerment: progress, gaps and challenges" (under items 7 (c) (Mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system), 13 (l) (Women and development) and 14 (a) (Advancement of women)). For the discussion, see paragraphs 60 to 62 above.

239. At its 41st meeting, on 22 July, the Council held a panel discussion on the theme "The importance of drug control, crime prevention and criminal justice in the context of the post-2015 development agenda, including the issue of human trafficking" (under items 14 (c) and (d)). For the discussion, see paragraphs 248 to 250 below.

240. At its 47th meeting, on 25 July, the Council heard introductory statements by the Director of the Division for Social Policy and Development, Department of Economic and Social Affairs (under item 14 (b)); a member of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (under item 14 (c)); the President of the International Narcotics Control Board (under item 14 (d)); and the Director of the Research and Right to Development Division, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (under item 14 (g)).

241. At the same meeting, the Assistant High Commissioner for Operations, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, presented an oral report (under item 14 (e)).

1. Advancement of women

242. For its consideration of item 14 (a), the Council had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its fifty-seventh session (E/2013/27);

(b) Note by the Secretariat transmitting the results of the fifty-first, fifty-second and fifty-third sessions of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (E/2013/75);

(c) Statements by non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Council (E/2013/NGO/63, 135 and 147).

Action taken by the Council

243. Under item 14 (a), the Council adopted resolution 2013/18 and decisions 2013/233 and 2013/253.

Recommendations contained in the report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its fifty-seventh session

Future organization and methods of work of the Commission on the Status of Women

244. At its 46th meeting, on 24 July, the Council adopted the draft resolution entitled "Future organization and methods of work of the Commission on the Status of Women", as recommended by the Commission (see E/2013/27, chap. I, sect. B, draft resolution I). See E/RES/2013/18.

Report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its fifty-seventh session and provisional agenda and documentation for the fifty-eighth session of the Commission

245. At its 46th meeting, on 24 July, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its fifty-seventh session and provisional agenda and documentation for the fifty-eighth session of the Commission", as recommended by the Commission (see E/2013/27, chap. I, sect. C). See Council decision 2013/233.

Documentation considered by the Council in connection with item 14 (a)

246. At its 47th meeting, on 25 July, on the proposal of the Vice-President (Austria), the Council took note of the note by the Secretariat transmitting the results of the fifty-first to fifty-third sessions of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (E/2013/75). See Council decision 2013/253.

2. Social development

247. For its consideration of item 14 (b), the Council had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the preparations for and observance of the twentieth anniversary of the International Year of the Family in 2014 (A/68/61-E/2013/3);

(b) Report of the Commission for Social Development on its fifty-first session (E/2013/26);

(c) Statements by non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Council (E/2013/NGO/27-30 and 124-128).

Action taken by the Council

248. Under item 14 (b), the Council adopted resolutions 2013/26 to 2013/29 and decisions 2013/243 and 2013/244.

Recommendations contained in the report of the Commission for Social Development on its fifty-first session

Social dimensions of the New Partnership for Africa's Development

249. At its 47th meeting, on 25 July, the Council adopted the draft resolution entitled "Social dimensions of the New Partnership for Africa's Development", as recommended by the Commission (see E/2013/26, chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution I). See E/RES/2013/26.

Preparations for and observance of the twentieth anniversary of the International Year of the Family

250. At its 47th meeting, on 25 July, the Council adopted the draft resolution entitled "Preparations for and observance of the twentieth anniversary of the International Year of the Family", as recommended by the Commission (see E/2013/26, chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution II). See E/RES/2013/27.

Mainstreaming disability in the development agenda: towards 2015 and beyond

251. At its 47th meeting, on 25 July, the Council adopted the draft resolution entitled "Mainstreaming disability in the development agenda: towards 2015 and beyond", as recommended by the Commission (see E/2013/26, chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution III). See E/RES/2013/28.

Second review and appraisal of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, 2002

252. At its 47th meeting, on 25 July, the Council adopted the draft resolution entitled "Second review and appraisal of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, 2002", as recommended by the Commission (see E/2013/26, chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution IV). See E/RES/2013/29.

Report of the Commission for Social Development on its fifty-first session and provisional agenda and documentation for the fifty-second session

253. At its 47th meeting, on 25 July, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Report of the Commission for Social Development on its fifty-first session and provisional agenda and documentation for the fifty-second session", as recommended by the Commission (see E/2013/26, chap. I, sect. B). See Council decision 2013/243.

Nomination of members of the Board of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development

254. At its 47th meeting, on 25 July, the Council confirmed the nomination of the eight candidates for membership in the Board of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development, as recommended by the Commission (see E/2013/26, chap. I, sect. C). See Council decision 2013/244.

3. Crime prevention and criminal justice

255. For its consideration of item 14 (c), the Council had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its reconvened twenty-first session (E/2012/30/Add.1);

(b) Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its twenty-second session (E/2013/30 and Corr.1);

(c) Note by the Secretariat transmitting the report of the Board of Trustees on major activities of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (E/2013/80).

Panel discussion on the theme "The importance of drug control, crime prevention and criminal justice in the context of the post-2015 development agenda, including the issue of human trafficking"

256. At its 41st meeting, on 22 July, the Council held a panel discussion on the theme "The importance of drug control, crime prevention and criminal justice in the context of the post-2015 development agenda, including the issue of human trafficking", chaired by the Vice-President of the Council (Austria).

257. Presentations were made by the following panellists: Yury Fedotov, Executive Director, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC); Xolisa Mfundiso Mabhongo, Permanent Representative of South Africa to the United Nations in Vienna and Chair of the twenty-second session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice; Khaled Abdelrahman Shamaa, Permanent Representative of Egypt to the United Nations in Vienna and First Vice-Chair of the fifty-sixth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs; Bajrakitiyabha Mahidol, Permanent Representative of Thailand to the United Nations in Vienna; and Ernesto Savona, Professor of Criminology, Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore, Milan, Italy.

258. The Executive Director of UNODC responded to the comments made and questions posed by the representatives of Austria, the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Mexico, the United States, El Salvador, Colombia, Thailand, South Africa and the Russian Federation, as well as by the observers for Guatemala, Honduras, Thailand, Kenya, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela and Egypt.

Action taken by the Council

259. Under item 14 (c), the Council adopted resolutions 2013/30 to 2013/41 and decisions 2013/245 to 2013/247 and 2013/253.

Recommendation contained in the report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its reconvened twenty-first session

Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its reconvened twenty-first session

260. At its 47th meeting, on 25 July, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its reconvened twenty-first session", as recommended by the Commission (see E/2012/30/Add.1, chap. I). See Council decision 2013/245.

Recommendations contained in the report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its twenty-second session

Follow-up to the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and preparations for the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

261. At its 47th meeting, on 25 July, the Council approved the draft resolution entitled "Follow-up to the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and preparations for the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice" for adoption by the General Assembly, as recommended by the Commission (see E/2013/30, chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution I). See E/RES/2013/30.

Strengthening crime prevention and criminal justice responses to protect cultural property, especially with regard to its trafficking

262. At its 47th meeting, on 25 July, the Council approved the draft resolution entitled "Strengthening crime prevention and criminal justice responses to protect cultural property, especially with regard to its trafficking" for adoption by the General Assembly, as recommended by the Commission (see E/2013/30, chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution II). See E/RES/2013/31.

Technical assistance for implementing the international conventions and protocols related to counter-terrorism

263. At its 47th meeting, on 25 July, the Council approved the draft resolution entitled "Technical assistance for implementing the international conventions and protocols related to counter-terrorism" for adoption by the General Assembly, as recommended by the Commission (see E/2013/30, chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution III). See E/RES/2013/32.

The rule of law, crime prevention and criminal justice in the United Nations development agenda beyond 2015

264. At its 47th meeting, on 25 July, the Council approved the draft resolution entitled "The rule of law, crime prevention and criminal justice in the United Nations development agenda beyond 2015" for adoption by the General Assembly, as recommended by the Commission (see E/2013/30, chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution IV). See E/RES/2013/33.

Model strategies and practical measures on the elimination of violence against children in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice

265. At its 47th meeting, on 25 July, the Council approved the draft resolution entitled "Model strategies and practical measures on the elimination of violence against children in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice" for adoption by the General Assembly, as recommended by the Commission (see E/2013/30, chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution V). See E/RES/2013/34.

Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners

266. At its 47th meeting, on 25 July, the Council approved the draft resolution entitled "Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners" for adoption by the General Assembly, as recommended by the Commission (see E/2013/30, chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution VI). See E/RES/2013/35.

Taking action against gender-related killing of women and girls

267. At its 47th meeting, on 25 July, the Council approved the draft resolution entitled "Taking action against gender-related killing of women and girls" for adoption by the General Assembly, as recommended by the Commission (see E/2013/30, chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution VII). See E/RES/2013/36.

Improving the quality and availability of statistics on crime and criminal justice for policy development

268. At its 47th meeting, on 25 July, the Council adopted the draft resolution entitled "Improving the quality and availability of statistics on crime and criminal justice for policy development", as recommended by the Commission (see E/2013/30, chap. I, sect. B, draft resolution I). See E/RES/2013/37.

Combating transnational organized crime and its possible links to illicit trafficking in precious metals

269. At its 47th meeting, on 25 July, the Council adopted the draft resolution entitled "Combating transnational organized crime and its possible links to illicit trafficking in precious metals", as recommended by the Commission (see E/2013/30, chap. I, sect. B, draft resolution II). See E/RES/2013/38.

International cooperation in the prevention, investigation, prosecution and punishment of economic fraud and identity-related crime

270. At its 47th meeting, on 25 July, the Council adopted the draft resolution entitled "International cooperation in the prevention, investigation, prosecution and punishment of economic fraud and identity-related crime", as recommended by the Commission (see E/2013/30, chap. I, sect. B, draft resolution III). See E/RES/2013/39.

Crime prevention and criminal justice responses to illicit trafficking in protected species of wild fauna and flora

271. At its 47th meeting, on 25 July, the Council adopted the draft resolution entitled "Crime prevention and criminal justice responses to illicit trafficking in protected species of wild fauna and flora", as recommended by the Commission (see E/2013/30, chap. I, sect. B, draft resolution IV). See E/RES/2013/40.

Implementation of the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons

272. At its 47th meeting, on 25 July, the Council adopted the draft resolution entitled "Implementation of the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons", as recommended by the Commission (see E/2013/30, chap. I, sect. B, draft resolution V). See E/RES/2013/41.

Improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime: extension of the mandate of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

273. At its 47th meeting, on 25 July, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime: extension of the mandate of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime", as recommended by the Commission (see E/2013/30, chap. I, sect. C, draft decision I). See Council decision 2013/246.

Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its twenty-second session and provisional agenda for its twenty-third session

274. At its 47th meeting, on 25 July, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its twenty-second session and provisional agenda for its twenty-third session", as recommended by the Commission (see E/2013/30, chap. I, sect. C, draft decision II). See Council decision 2013/247.

Documentation considered by the Council in connection with item 14 (c)

275. At its 47th meeting, on 25 July, on the proposal of the Vice-President (Austria), the Council took note of the note by the Secretariat transmitting the report of the Board of Trustees on major activities of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (E/2013/80). See Council decision 2013/253.

4. Narcotic drugs

276. For its consideration of item 14 (d), the Council had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its reconvened fifty-fifth session (E/2012/28/Add.1);

(b) Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its fifty-sixth session (E/2013/28);

(c) Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2012.

Action taken by the Council

277. Under item 14 (d), the Council adopted resolution 2013/42 and decisions 2013/248 to 2013/250.

Recommendation contained in the report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its reconvened fifty-fifth session

Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its reconvened fifty-fifth session

278. At its 47th meeting, on 25 July, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its reconvened fifty-fifth session", as recommended by the Commission (see E/2012/28/Add.1, chap. I, sect. A). See Council decision 2013/248.

279. At the same meeting, before the adoption of the draft decision, a statement was made by the representative of India.

Recommendations contained in the report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its fifty-sixth session

United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development

280. At the 47th meeting, on 25 July, the Council approved the draft resolution entitled "United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development" for adoption by the General Assembly, as recommended by the Commission (see E/2013/28, chap. I, sect. A). See E/RES/2013/42.

Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its fifty-sixth session and provisional agenda for its fifty-seventh session

281. At its 47th meeting, on 25 July, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its fifty-sixth session and provisional agenda for its fifty-seventh session", as recommended by the Commission (see E/2013/28, chap. I, sect. B, draft decision I). See Council decision 2013/249.

Improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime: extension of the mandate of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

282. At its 47th meeting, on 25 July, the Council considered a draft decision entitled "Improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime: extension of the mandate of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime", as recommended by the Commission (see E/2013/28, chap. I, sect. B, draft decision II).

283. At the same meeting, the Council was informed that the text of the draft decision was identical to that of a draft decision adopted earlier by the Council on the recommendation of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (see E/2013/30, chap. I, sect. C, draft decision I, and para. 265 above). Therefore, no action was taken by the Council on this draft decision.

Report of the International Narcotics Control Board

284. At its 47th meeting, on 25 July, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Report of the International Narcotics Control Board", as recommended by the

Commission (see E/2013/28, chap. I, sect. B, draft decision III). See Council decision 2013/250.

5. United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

285. For its consideration of item 14 (e), the Council had before it the following documents:

(a) Note verbale dated 12 February 2013 from the Permanent Mission of Afghanistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (E/2013/10);

(b) Letter dated 2 April 2013 from the Permanent Representative of Belarus to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Economic and Social Council (E/2013/49);

(c) Note verbale dated 16 May 2013 from the Permanent Mission of the Czech Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (E/2013/76);

(d) Note verbale dated 5 June 2013 from the Permanent Mission of Slovakia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (E/2013/83);

(e) Note verbale dated 28 May 2013 from the Permanent Mission of Peru to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (E/2013/85);

(f) Note verbale dated 21 June 2013 from the Permanent Mission of Senegal to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (E/2013/86);

(g) Note verbale dated 2 July 2013 from the Permanent Mission of Latvia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (E/2013/89).

Action taken by the Council

286. Under item 14 (e), the Council adopted decision 2013/251.

Enlargement of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

287. At its 47th meeting, on 25 July, the representative of Belarus, on behalf of Afghanistan,[2] the Czech Republic,[2] Latvia, Peru,[2] Senegal and Slovakia,[2] introduced a draft decision entitled "Enlargement of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees" (E/2013/L.25).

288. Before the adoption of the draft decision, a statement was made by the observer for Afghanistan.

289. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft decision. See decision 2013/251.

6. Comprehensive implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action

290. No advance documentation and no proposals were submitted under item 14 (f).

7. Human rights

291. For its consideration of item 14 (g), the Council had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities on its fifth to eighth sessions (A/68/55);

(b) Report of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights on its forty-eighth and forty-ninth sessions (E/2013/22);

(c) Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (E/2013/82).

Action taken by the Council

292. Under item 14 (g), the Council adopted decision 2013/253.

Documentation considered by the Council in connection with item 14 (g)

293. At its 47th meeting, on 25 July, on the proposal of the Vice-President (Austria), the Council took note of the documentation under item 14 (g) (see para. 283 above). See Council decision 2013/253.

8. Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues

294. For its consideration of item 14 (h), the Council had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues on its twelfth session (E/2013/43);

(b) Statement by a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Council (E/2013/NGO/91).

Action taken by the Council

295. Under item 14 (h), the Council adopted decisions 2013/252, 2013/258, 2013/259, 2013/260 and 2013/261.

Report of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues on its twelfth session

296. At its 47th meeting, on 25 July, on the proposal of the Vice-President (Austria), the Council decided to defer its consideration of the report of the Permanent Forum on its twelfth session to the resumed 2013 substantive session of the Council. See Council decision 2013/252.

297. At its 51st meeting, on 7 November, the Council had before it a draft decision entitled "Report of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues on its twelfth session" (E/2013/L.41), submitted by the Vice-President of the Council (Austria).

298. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft decision. See decision 2013/258.

Recommendations contained in the report of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues on its twelfth session

International expert group meeting on the theme "Sexual health and reproductive rights: articles 21, 22 (1), 23 and 24 of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples"

299. At the 51st meeting, on 7 November, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "International expert group meeting on the theme 'Sexual health and reproductive rights: articles 21, 22 (1), 23 and 24 of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples'", as recommended by the Permanent Forum (see E/2013/43, chap. I, sect. A, draft decision I). See decision 2013/259.

Venue and dates of the thirteenth session of the Permanent Forum

300. At the 51st meeting, on 7 November, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Venue and dates of the thirteenth session of the Permanent Forum", as recommended by the Permanent Forum (see E/2013/43, chap. I, sect. A, draft decision II). See decision 2013/260.

Report of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues on its twelfth session and provisional agenda for its thirteenth session

301. At the 51st meeting, on 7 November, the Secretary of the Council orally corrected the draft decision entitled "Report of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues on its twelfth session and provisional agenda for its thirteenth session" recommended by the Permanent Forum (E/2013/43, chap. I, sect. A, draft decision III).

302. At the same meeting, Council adopted the draft decision, as orally corrected (see E/2013/SR.51). See decision 2013/261.

Change of name of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues

303. At the 51st meeting, on 7 November, in view of the adoption by the Council of draft decision entitled "Report of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues on its twelfth session" (E/2013/L.41), no further action was taken by the Council on draft decision IV entitled "Change of name of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues", as recommended by the Permanent Forum (E/2013/43, chap. I, sect. A, draft decision IV).

J. United Nations research and training institutes

304. The Council considered agenda item 15 (United Nations research and training institutes) at its 43rd and 48th meetings, on 23 and 26 July. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (E/2013/SR.43 and 48).

305. For its consideration of item 15, the Council had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations System Staff College (E/2013/57);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (E/2013/63);

(c) Report of the Council of the United Nations University on the work of the University (E/2013/88).

306. At its 43rd meeting, on 23 July, the Council heard introductory statements by the Director of the United Nations System Staff College and the Director ad interim of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research.

307. At the same meeting, a briefing was given by the Special Adviser of the Secretary-General on Change Implementation, Kim Won-soo.

Action taken by the Council

308. Under item 15, the Council adopted resolutions 2013/14 and 2013/45 and decision 2013/255.

United Nations Institute for Training and Research

309. At its 43rd meeting, on 23 July, the representative of Ecuador introduced a draft resolution entitled "United Nations Institute for Training and Research" (E/2013/L.30 and Rev.1). The draft resolution read as follows:

> **United Nations Institute for Training and Research**
>
> *The Economic and Social Council,*
>
> *Recalling* its resolutions 2011/11 of 22 July 2011 and 2009/27 of 30 July 2009,
>
> *Acknowledging* the pursuit by the United Nations Institute for Training and Research of innovation in the field of training and capacity development, its continued effort to improve the high-quality and effectiveness of its output, and the emphasis the Institute has put on generating multiple effects from training, including enhancement of the capabilities of learning centres in developing countries,
>
> 1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;
>
> 2. *Also takes note* of the initial discussions held between the Secretary-General and the Board of Trustees of the Institute to explore the implications of the proposed consolidation of several small United Nations entities dedicated to research, training and knowledge services, including the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, transforming them into a key knowledge arm of the United Nations over time, as reflected in paragraphs 61 and 62 of the report of the Secretary-General;
>
> 3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to present a proposal to Member States on the proposed consolidation for consideration as soon as possible.

310. At its 48th meeting, on 26 July, the Council had before it a revised draft resolution entitled "United Nations Institute for Training and Research" (E/2013/L.30/Rev.1), submitted by Ecuador on the basis of informal consultations.

311. At the same meeting, the Secretary of the Council read out a statement of programme budget implications relating to the revised draft resolution (see E/2013/SR.48).

312. Also at the same meeting, the Council adopted the revised draft resolution. See E/RES/2013/45.

313. After the adoption of the revised draft resolution, a statement was made by the representative of the Russian Federation (see E/2013/SR.48).

United Nations System Staff College in Turin, Italy

314. At its 43rd meeting, on 23 July, the Council had before it a draft resolution entitled "United Nations System Staff College in Turin, Italy" (E/2013/L.26), submitted by the Vice-President of the Council (Austria) on the basis of informal consultations.

315. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft resolution. See E/RES/2013/14.

Report of the Council of the United Nations University

316. At its 48th meeting, on 26 July, on the proposal of the Vice-President (Austria), the Council took note of the report of the Council of the United Nations University on the work of the University (E/2013/88). See Council decision 2013/255.

Chapter XI

Elections, nominations, confirmations and appointments

1. The Council considered the question of elections, nominations, confirmations and appointments at its organizational and resumed organizational sessions (under item 4 of the agenda for those sessions) at its 2nd, 10th and 11th meetings, on 12 February, 25 April and 6 May 2013. An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary records (E/2013/SR.2, 10 and 11). For its consideration of the question, the Council had before it the following documents:

(a) Annotated agenda for the organizational and resumed organizational sessions for 2013 (E/2013/2 and Add.1);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General on the election of members of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council (E/2013/9);

(c) Note by the Secretary-General on the nomination of seven members of the Committee for Programme and Coordination (E/2013/9/Add.1);

(d) Note by the Secretary-General on the appointment of 24 experts to the Committee of Experts on Public Administration (E/2013/9/Add.2);

(e) Notes by the Secretary-General on the election of eight members of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues from among candidates nominated by Governments and appointment of eight members by the President of the Economic and Social Council (E/2013/9/Add.3), containing biographical information on candidates (E/2013/9/Add.4) and on the withdrawal of a candidate (E/2013/9/Add.12),

(f) Note by the Secretary-General on the election of 11 members of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund (E/2013/9/Add.5);

(g) Note by the Secretary-General on the election of 11 members of the Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund/United Nations Office for Project Services (E/2013/9/Add.6);

(h) Note by the Secretary-General on the election of 24 members of the Executive Board of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (E/2013/9/Add.7);

(i) Note by the Secretary-General on the election of six members of the Executive Board of the World Food Programme (E/2013/9/Add.8);

(j) Note by the Secretary-General on the election of eight members of the Programme Coordinating Board of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (E/2013/9/Add.9);

(k) Note by the Secretary-General on the election of one member of the International Narcotics Control Board from among candidates nominated by the World Health Organization (E/2013/9/Add.11).

2. The Council considered the question of elections, nominations, confirmations and appointments under agenda item 1 (Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters) at its substantive session, at its 48th meeting, on 26 July 2013. An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary records (E/2013/SR.48). For its consideration of the question, the Council had before it the

note by the Secretary-General on the appointment of 25 members to the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters (E/2013/9/Add.10).

3. The Council also considered the question of elections, nominations, confirmations and appointments under agenda item 1 (Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters) at its reconvened substantive session, at its 51st and 54th meetings, on 7 November and 16 December 2013. An account of the proceedings are contained in the relevant summary records (E/2013/SR.51 and 54). For its consideration of the question, the Council had before it the following documents:

(a) Note by the Secretary-General on the appointment of 24 experts to the Committee of Experts on Public Administration (E/2013/9/Add.13);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General on the election of one member of the International Narcotics Control Board from among candidates nominated by Governments (E/2013/9/Add.14).

Action taken by the Council

4. Under item 4, the Council adopted decisions 2013/201 A, B and C.

5. Under item 1, the Council adopted decisions 2013/201 D, E and F.

Chapter XII
Organizational matters

1. The Council held its organizational session for 2013 on 28 January and from 12 to 15 and 28 February 2013 (1st, 2nd, 4th and 5th meetings) at United Nations Headquarters; its special joint meeting with the Second Committee of the General Assembly on the theme "Food security and nutrition: scaling up the global response" on 14 February 2013 (3rd meeting) at United Nations Headquarters; its special high-level meeting with the Bretton Woods institutions, the World Trade Organization (WTO) and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) on 22 April 2013 (6th and 7th meetings) and its special meeting on external debt sustainability and development on 23 April 2013 (8th and 9th meetings) at United Nations Headquarters; its resumed organizational session for 2013 on 25 April and 6 May 2013 (10th and 11th meetings) and its special meeting on international cooperation in tax matters on 29 May 2013 (12th and 13th meetings) at United Nations Headquarters; its substantive session of 2013 from 1 to 26 July 2013 (14th to 48th meetings) at the United Nations Office at Geneva; and its reconvened substantive session of 2013 on 22 October, from 6 to 8 November and on 16 December 2013 and on 14 January 2014 (49th to 55th meetings) at United Nations Headquarters. An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary records (E/2013/SR.1-55).

A. Organizational session

Opening of the session

2. At the 1st meeting, on 28 January 2013, Vice-President of the Council for 2012, Desra Percaya (Indonesia), opened the session and made a statement.

3. At the same meeting, the President of the Council for 2012, Miloš Koterec (Slovakia), addressed the Council.

4. Also at the same meeting, following his election by acclamation, the President of the Council for 2013, Néstor Osorio (Colombia), made a statement.

5. Also at the same meeting, the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs made a statement.

Election of the Bureau

6. At its 1st meeting, on 28 January, pursuant to paragraph 2 (k) of its resolution 1988/77, the Council elected, by acclamation, the following persons as Vice-Presidents of the Council for 2013: Daffa-Alla Elhag Ali Osman (Sudan), Mohammad Masood Khan (Pakistan), Ferit Hoxha (Albania) and Martin Sajdik (Austria).

Agenda

7. At its 1st meeting, on 28 January, the Council adopted the provisional agenda for its organizational session for 2013, as contained in document E/2013/2 (see annex I).

Action taken by the Council

8. At its organizational session for 2013, the Council adopted nine decisions concerning organizational matters. See decisions 2013/202 to 2013/210.

Proposed date of the special high-level meeting of the Economic and Social Council with the Bretton Woods institutions, the World Trade Organization and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

9. At its 4th meeting, on 15 February, the Council decided, on an exceptional basis, that its special high-level meeting with the Bretton Woods institutions, WTO and UNCTAD would be held at United Nations Headquarters on 22 April 2013. See decision 2013/202.

Proposed date of the meeting of the Economic and Social Council on external debt sustainability and development

10. At its 4th meeting, on 15 February, the Council decided that its one-day meeting to consider the question of external debt sustainability and development would be held at United Nations Headquarters on 23 April 2013, in conjunction with its special high-level meeting with the Bretton Woods institutions, WTO and UNCTAD. See decision 2013/203.

Proposed date of the meeting of the Economic and Social Council on international cooperation in tax matters

11. At its 4th meeting, on 15 February, the Council decided that its one-day meeting to consider the question of international cooperation in tax matters would be held at United Nations Headquarters on 29 May 2013. See Council decision 2013/204.

Provisional agenda for the substantive session of 2013 of the Economic and Social Council

12. At its 4th meeting, on 15 February, the Council took note of the provisional agenda for its substantive session of 2013, with the understanding that it would be further updated in the course of the preparations for the 2013 substantive session of the Council (E/2013/1, sect. I). See decision 2013/205.

Basic programme of work of the Economic and Social Council for 2014

13. At its 4th meeting, on 15 February, the Council took note of its basic programme of work for 2014, with the understanding that it might be further revised in the light of the Council's deliberations at its 2013 session (E/2013/1, sect. II). See decision 2013/206.

Working arrangements for the substantive session of 2013 of the Economic and Social Council

14. At its 4th meeting, on 15 February, the Council decided on the following working arrangements for its substantive session of 2013:

(a) The high-level segment would be held from Monday, 1 July, to Thursday, 4 July;

(b) The coordination segment would be held from Friday, 5 July, to Tuesday, 9 July;

(c) The operational activities segment would be held from Wednesday, 10 July, to Friday, 12 July;

(d) The informal joint event of the operational activities and humanitarian affairs segments on the issue of the transition from relief to development (see General Assembly resolution 58/114, para. 6) would be held during the morning of Monday, 15 July;

(e) The humanitarian affairs segment would be held from the afternoon of Monday, 15 July, to Wednesday, 17 July;

(f) The general segment would be held from Thursday, 18 July, to Thursday, 25 July;

(g) The work of the 2013 substantive session of the Council would conclude on Friday, 26 July.

See decision 2013/207.

Operational activities segment of the 2013 substantive session of the Economic and Social Council

15. At its 4th meeting, on 15 February, the Council decided that the work of the operational activities segment of its substantive session of 2013 should be devoted to consideration of progress made in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 67/226 on the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of the United Nations operational activities for development. See decision 2013/208.

Appointment of an additional member of the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti

16. At its 4th meeting, on 15 February, the Council decided to appoint the Permanent Representative of Mexico to the United Nations as an additional member of the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti. See decision 2013/209.

Special responsibilities of the Bureau of the Economic and Social Council for the substantive session of 2013

17. At its 5th meeting, on 28 February, on the proposal of the President, the Council decided that the special responsibilities of the Bureau for the substantive session of the Council for 2013 would be as follows: the high-level segment and the conclusion of the work of the session would be the responsibility of the President of the Council; the coordination segment would be the responsibility of the Vice-President from the Sudan; the operational activities segment would be the responsibility of the Vice-President from Albania; the humanitarian affairs segment would be the responsibility of the Vice-President from Pakistan; and the general segment would be the responsibility of the Vice-President from Austria. See decision 2013/210.

B. Resumed organizational session

18. At its resumed organizational session for 2013, the Council had before it the agenda and related documentation for the session (E/2013/2/Add.1, E/2013/9 and Add.1-9, 11 and 12 and E/2013/L.3-5).

Action taken by the Council

19. At its resumed organizational session for 2013, the Council adopted three decisions. See decisions 2013/211 to 2013/213.

Theme for the item on regional cooperation of the 2013 substantive session of the Council

20. At its 10th meeting, on 25 April, the Council adopted a draft decision entitled "Theme for the item on regional cooperation of the substantive session of 2013 of the Economic and Social Council" (E/2013/L.3), submitted by the Bureau of the Council on the basis of the proposal by the Executive Secretaries of the regional commissions. See decision 2013/211.

Theme for the humanitarian affairs segment of the 2013 substantive session of the Council

21. At its 10th meeting, on 25 April, the Council adopted a draft decision entitled "Theme for the humanitarian affairs segment of the 2013 substantive session of the Council" (E/2013/L.4), submitted by the Vice-President of the Council (Pakistan) on the basis of informal consultations. See decision 2013/212.

Economic and Social Council event to discuss the transition from relief to development

22. At its 11th meeting, on 6 May, the Council adopted a draft decision entitled "Economic and Social Council event to discuss the transition from relief to development" (E/2013/L.5), submitted by the Vice-Presidents of the Council (Albania and Pakistan) on the basis of informal consultations. See decision 2013/213.

23. Before the adoption of the draft decision, a statement was made by the Vice-President of the Council (Albania), also on behalf of the Vice-President (Pakistan) (see E/2013/SR.11).

C. Substantive session

Opening of the session

24. At the 14th meeting, on 1 July 2013, the President of the Council opened the session.

Action taken by the Council

25. At its substantive session of 2013, the Council adopted two decisions relating to organizational matters. See decisions 2013/214 and 2013/256.

Agenda and other organizational matters

26. At its 14th meeting, on 1 July, the Council considered the agenda and organization of work for its substantive session of 2013. It had before it the following documents:

(a) Annotated provisional agenda for the substantive session of 2013 (E/2013/100);

(b) Proposed programme of work for the substantive session of 2013 (E/2013/L.7);

(c) Note by the Secretariat on the status of documentation for the substantive session of 2013 (E/2013/L.8); updates to the note were subsequently made available in a conference room paper (E/2013/CRP.1) that was provided in English only);

(d) Requests from non-governmental organizations to be heard by the Economic and Social Council (E/2013/84).

27. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the agenda for its substantive session of 2013 (see annex I) and approved the programme of work for the session. The Council also took note of the documentation for the session. See decision 2013/214.

Requests from non-governmental organizations to be heard by the Council

28. At its 14th meeting, on 1 July, the Council approved the recommendation of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations that the non-governmental organizations requesting to be heard by the Council in connection with the items on the Council's agenda for its substantive session of 2013 be heard by the Council under the agenda items indicated therein (see E/2013/84, para. 2). See decision 2013/214.

Temporary adjournment of the substantive session of 2013 of the Economic and Social Council

29. At its 48th meeting, on 26 July, on the proposal of the President, the Council decided to temporarily adjourn its substantive session of 2013 and reconvene it at a later date. See decision 2013/256.

30. Before the adoption of the oral decision, statements were made by the representatives of the Russian Federation, New Zealand, the Sudan, the Republic of Korea, Cuba, Mexico, the United States, the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Canada, Pakistan, Turkey, France and Japan, as well as by the observers for Lithuania, Fiji (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China), the Syrian Arab Republic, Egypt and Germany.

31. A statement was also made by the observer for the State of Palestine.

D. Reconvened substantive session

32. The Council held its reconvened substantive session of 2013 on 22 October, from 6 to 8 November and on 16 December 2013 and on 14 January 2014. An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary records (E/2013/SR.49-55).

33. The Council resumed its consideration of agenda item 1 (Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters) at its 51st and 54th meetings, on 7 November and 16 December 2013 (see E/2013/SR.51 and 54); agenda items 13 (k) (Cartography) and 14 (h) (Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues) at its 51st meeting, on 7 November 2013 (see E/2013/SR.51); agenda items 1, 2 (High-level segment), 13 (a) (Sustainable development) and 13 (k) at its 54th meeting, on 16 December 2013 (see E/2013/SR.54); and agenda item 1 at its 55th meeting, on 14 January 2014 (see E/2013/SR.55).

Action taken by the Council

34. At its reconvened substantive session of 2013, the Council adopted decision 2013/265.

Special meeting on the response to Typhoon Haiyan in the Philippines

35. At its 53rd meeting, on 16 December, the Council held a special meeting on the response to Typhoon Haiyan in the Philippines. An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary record (E/2013/SR.53). The meeting was chaired by the President of the Council, Néstor Osorio (Colombia).

36. At the same meeting, welcome remarks were delivered by the Director of the Office for Economic and Social Council Support and Coordination, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, on behalf of the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs.

37. Also at the same meeting, a keynote address was delivered by Jose Rene Almendras, Cabinet Secretary, Office of the President of the Philippines.

38. At the same meeting, statements were made by the following panellists: Valerie Amos, Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator, Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (by video link); Margareta Wahlström, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Disaster Risk Reduction (by video link); Luiza Carvalho, United Nations Resident Coordinator in the Philippines (by video link); Nicholas Rosselini, Deputy Director, Regional Bureau for Asia and the Pacific, United Nations Development Programme; Harold Brooks, Senior Vice President of International Operations, American Red Cross; and Annie Garcia, President of SM Supermalls, the Philippines (by video link).

39. In the ensuing discussion, the keynote speaker and the panellists responded to comments made and questions posed by the representatives of Japan, Pakistan, Spain, Canada, Guyana, the Netherlands, Italy, Turkey, Australia, the Russian Federation, China, Brazil, the United States, Mexico, Malaysia and the Philippines.

40. Also at the same meeting, the President of the Council (Colombia) made concluding remarks.

Theme for the 2014 thematic discussion of the Economic and Social Council

41. At its 54th meeting, on 16 December, the Council had before it a draft decision entitled "Theme for the 2014 thematic discussion of the Economic and Social Council" (E/2013/L.42), submitted by the President of the Council and other members of the Bureau.

42. At the same meeting, the President made a statement and announced that action on the draft decision would be postponed to a later date (see E/2013/SR.54). The Council took no action on the draft decision.

Transitional arrangements for the election of the Bureau of the Economic and Social Council

43. At its 54th meeting, on 16 December, the Council had before it a draft decision entitled "Transitional arrangements for the election of the Bureau of the Economic and Social Council" (E/2013/L.43), submitted by the President of the Council and other members of the Bureau.

44. At the same meeting, on the proposal of the President, the Council agreed to waive the relevant provision of rule 54 of the rules of procedure of the Council and proceeded to take action on the draft decision.

45. Also at the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft decision. See decision 2013/265.

Briefing by the Secretary of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination

46. At its 54th meeting, on 16 December, the Council heard a briefing by the Secretary of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination, on the work of the Board. The briefing was chaired by the President of the Council.

47. An interactive discussion ensued and the Secretary of the Board responded to comments made and questions posed by the representatives of Cameroon and Brazil.

Theme for the High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development for 2014

48. At its 55th meeting, on 14 January 2014, the Council had before it a draft decision entitled "Theme for the High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development for 2014" (E/2013/L.44), submitted by the President of the Council.

49. At the same meeting, the President of the Council made a statement (see E/2013/SR.55).

50. Also at the same meeting, a statement was made by the representative of the Plurinational State of Bolivia (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China).

51. At the same meeting, the Council decided not to take action on the draft decision.

Conclusion of the 2013 session of the Council

52. At its 55th meeting, on 14 January 2014, the President of the Council (Colombia) made a statement and declared the 2013 session of the Council closed.

Annex I

Agendas for the organizational and resumed organizational sessions for 2013 and the substantive session of 2013

Agenda for the organizational and resumed organizational sessions for 2013

Adopted by the Council at its 1st meeting, on 28 January 2013

1. Election of the Bureau.
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.
3. Basic programme of work of the Council.
4. Elections, nominations, confirmations and appointments.

Agenda for the substantive session of 2013

Adopted by the Council at its 14th meeting, on 1 July 2013

1. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.

High-level segment

2. High-level segment:
    (a) High-level policy dialogue with international financial and trade institutions;
    (b) Annual ministerial review;

        Theme: "Science, technology and innovation, and the potential of culture, for promoting sustainable development and achieving the Millennium Development Goals"

    (c) Thematic discussion;

        Theme: "The contribution of the Economic and Social Council to the elaboration of the post-2015 development agenda as a principal body for policy review, policy dialogue and recommendations on issues of economic and social development and for the follow-up to the Millennium Development Goals".

Operational activities segment

3. Operational activities of the United Nations for international development cooperation:
    (a) Follow-up to policy recommendations of the General Assembly and the Council;
    (b) Reports of the Executive Boards of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund/United Nations Office for Project Services, the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations

Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women, and the World Food Programme;

(c) South-South cooperation for development.

Coordination segment

4. The role of the United Nations system in implementing the ministerial declaration of the high-level segment of the 2012 substantive session of the Economic and Social Council.

6. Implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits:

   (a) Follow-up to the International Conference on Financing for Development.

10. Regional cooperation:

    Dialogue with the executive secretaries of the regional commissions on the theme "Regional perspectives on the post-2015 development agenda".

Humanitarian affairs segment

5. Special economic, humanitarian and disaster relief assistance.

General segment

6. Implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits:

   (b) Review and coordination of the implementation of the Istanbul Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011-2020.

7. Coordination, programme and other questions:

   (a) Reports of coordination bodies;

   (b) Proposed programme budget for the biennium 2014-2015;

   (c) Mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system;

   (d) Long-term programme of support for Haiti;

   (e) Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS);

   (f) African countries emerging from conflict;

   (g) Tobacco or health;

   (h) Calendar of conferences and meetings in the economic, social and related fields.

8. Implementation of General Assembly resolutions 50/227, 52/12 B, 57/270 B and 60/265.

9. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations.

10. Regional cooperation.

11. Economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan.

12. Non-governmental organizations.

13. Economic and environmental questions:

    (a) Sustainable development;

    (b) Science and technology for development;

    (c) Statistics;

    (d) Human settlements;

    (e) Environment;

    (f) Population and development;

    (g) Public administration and development;

    (h) International cooperation in tax matters;

    (i) United Nations Forum on Forests;

    (j) Assistance to third States affected by the application of sanctions;

    (k) Cartography;

    (l) Women and development;

    (m) Transport of dangerous goods.

14. Social and human rights questions:

    (a) Advancement of women;

    (b) Social development;

    (c) Crime prevention and criminal justice;

    (d) Narcotic drugs;

    (e) United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;

    (f) Comprehensive implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action;

    (g) Human rights;

    (h) Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues.

15. United Nations research and training institutes.

Annex II

Intergovernmental organizations designated by the Council under rule 79 of the rules of procedure[a] for participation in the deliberations of the Council on questions within the scope of their activities

Organizations and other entities accorded permanent observer status by the General Assembly

African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States (General Assembly resolution 36/4)

African Development Bank (General Assembly resolution 42/10)

African Union (General Assembly resolution 2011 (XX) and Assembly decision 56/475)

Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (General Assembly resolution 43/6)

Andean Community (General Assembly resolution 52/6)

Andean Development Corporation (General Assembly resolution 67/101)

Asian-African Legal Consultative Organization (General Assembly resolution 35/2)

Asian Development Bank (General Assembly resolution 57/30)

Association of Caribbean States (General Assembly resolution 53/5)

Association of Southeast Asian Nations (General Assembly resolution 61/44)

Black Sea Economic Cooperation Organization (General Assembly resolution 54/5)

Caribbean Community (General Assembly resolution 46/8)

Central American Integration System (General Assembly resolution 50/2)

Central European Initiative (General Assembly resolution 66/111)

Collective Security Treaty Organization (General Assembly resolution 59/50)

Common Fund for Commodities (General Assembly resolution 60/26)

Commonwealth of Independent States (General Assembly resolution 48/237)

Commonwealth (General Assembly resolution 31/3)

Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries (General Assembly resolution 54/10)

Community of Sahelo-Saharan States (General Assembly resolution 56/92)

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[a] The text of rule 79, entitled "Participation of other intergovernmental organizations", reads: "Representatives of intergovernmental organizations accorded permanent observer status by the General Assembly and of other intergovernmental organizations designated on an ad hoc or a continuing basis by the Council on the recommendation of the Bureau may participate, without the right to vote, in the deliberations of the Council on questions within the scope of the activities of the organizations".

Conference on Interaction and Confidence-building Measures in Asia (General Assembly resolution 62/77)

Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf (General Assembly resolution 62/78)

Council of Europe (General Assembly resolution 44/6)

Customs Cooperation Council (General Assembly resolution 53/216)

East African Community (General Assembly resolution 58/86)

Economic Community of Central African States (General Assembly resolution 55/161)

Economic Community of West African States (General Assembly resolution 59/51)

Economic Cooperation Organization (General Assembly resolution 48/2)

Energy Charter Conference (General Assembly resolution 62/75)

Eurasian Development Bank (General Assembly resolution 62/76)

Eurasian Economic Community (General Assembly resolution 58/84)

European Organization for Nuclear Research (General Assembly resolution 67/102)

European Union (General Assembly resolutions 3208 (XXIX) and 65/276)

Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (General Assembly resolution 64/122)

Global Green Growth Institute (General Assembly resolution 68/124)

GUAM (General Assembly resolution 58/85)

Hague Conference on Private International Law (General Assembly resolution 60/27)

Holy See (General Assembly resolution 58/314)

Ibero-American Conference (General Assembly resolution 60/28)

Indian Ocean Commission (General Assembly resolution 61/43)

Inter-American Development Bank (General Assembly resolution 55/160)

Intergovernmental Authority on Development (General Assembly resolution 66/112)

International Anti-Corruption Academy (General Assembly resolution 68/122)

International Centre for Migration Policy Development (General Assembly resolution 57/31)

International Committee of the Red Cross (General Assembly resolution 45/6)

International Conference on the Great Lakes Region of Africa (General Assembly resolution 64/123)

International Criminal Court (General Assembly resolution 58/318)

International Criminal Police Organization (General Assembly resolution 51/1)

International Development Law Organization (General Assembly resolution 56/90)

International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (General Assembly resolution 49/2)

International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea (General Assembly resolution 63/133)

International Humanitarian Fact-Finding Commission (General Assembly resolution 64/121)

International Hydrographic Organization (General Assembly resolution 56/91)

International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance (General Assembly resolution 58/83)

International Institute for the Unification of Private Law (General Assembly resolution 68/121)

International Olympic Committee (General Assembly resolution 64/3)

International Organization for Migration (General Assembly resolution 47/4)

International Organization of la Francophonie (General Assembly resolution 33/18)

International Renewable Energy Agency (General Assembly resolution 66/110)

International Seabed Authority (General Assembly resolution 51/6)

International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea (General Assembly resolution 51/204)

International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (General Assembly resolution 54/195)

Inter-Parliamentary Union (General Assembly resolution 57/32)

Islamic Development Bank Group (General Assembly resolution 61/259)

Italian-Latin American Institute (General Assembly resolution 62/74)

Latin American Economic System (General Assembly resolution 35/3)

Latin American Integration Association (General Assembly resolution 60/25)

Latin American Parliament (General Assembly resolution 48/4)

League of Arab States (General Assembly resolution 477 (V))

OPEC Fund for International Development (General Assembly resolution 61/42)

Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (General Assembly resolution 53/6)

Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (General Assembly resolution 48/5)

Organization of American States (General Assembly resolution 253 (III))

Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (General Assembly resolution 59/52)

Organization of Islamic Cooperation[b] (General Assembly resolution 3369 (XXX))

Pacific Islands Forum (General Assembly resolution 49/1)

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[b] In June 2011 the Organization of the Islamic Conference decided to change its name to the Organization of Islamic Cooperation.

Pan African Intergovernmental Agency for Water and Sanitation for Africa (General Assembly resolution 68/123)

Parliamentary Assembly of the Mediterranean (General Assembly resolution 64/124)

Partners in Population and Development (General Assembly resolution 57/29)

Permanent Court of Arbitration (General Assembly resolution 48/3)

Regional Centre on Small Arms and Light Weapons in the Great Lakes Region, the Horn of Africa and Bordering States (General Assembly resolution 62/73)

Shanghai Cooperation Organization (General Assembly resolution 59/48)

South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (General Assembly resolution 59/53)

South Centre (General Assembly resolution 63/131)

Southern African Development Community (General Assembly resolution 59/49)

Sovereign Military Order of Malta (General Assembly resolution 48/265)

State of Palestine (General Assembly resolutions 3237 (XXIX), 43/177, 52/250 and 67/19)

Union of South American Nations (General Assembly resolution 66/109)

University for Peace (General Assembly resolution 63/132)

West African Economic and Monetary Union (General Assembly resolution 66/113)

Organizations designated by the Economic and Social Council

Participation on a continuing basis

African Regional Centre for Technology (Council decision 1980/151)

Asian and Pacific Development Centre (Council decision 2000/213)

Asian Productivity Organization (Council decision 1980/114)

Common Fund for Commodities (Council decision 2003/221)

Council of Arab Economic Unity (Council decision 109 (LIX))

Customs Cooperation Council (Council decision 1989/165)

Global Water Partnership (Council decision 2005/233)

Helsinki Commission (Council decision 2003/312)

Institution for the Use of Micro-alga Spirulina against Malnutrition (Council decision 2003/212)

Inter-American Development Bank (Council decision 2000/213)

Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (Council decision 2006/204)

Intergovernmental Forum on Mining, Minerals, Metals and Sustainable Development (Council decision 2006/244)

International Anti-Corruption Academy (Council decision 2011/269)

International Association of Economic and Social Councils and Similar Institutions (Council decision 2001/318)

International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology (Council decision 1997/215)

International Centre for Public Enterprises in Developing Countries (Council decision 1980/114)

International Criminal Police Organization (Council decision 109 (LIX))

Islamic Development Bank Group (Council decision 2003/221)

Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (Council decision 2003/221)

Latin American Economic System (Council decision 1980/114)

Latin American Energy Organization (Council decision 1980/114)

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (Council decision 109 (LIX))

Organization of Ibero-American States for Education, Science and Culture (Council decision 1986/156)

Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (Council decision 109 (LIX))

Regional Organization for the Protection of the Marine Environment (Council decision 1992/265)

South Centre (Council decision 2006/244)

Union économique et monétaire ouest africaine (Council decision 2005/233)

Union of Economic and Social Councils of Africa (Council decision 1996/225)

World Deserts Foundation (Council decision 2004/231)

Participation on an ad hoc basis

African Accounting Council (Council decision 1987/161)

African Cultural Institute (Council decision 1987/161)

Arab Security Studies and Training Centre (Council decision 1989/165)

Council of Arab Ministers of the Interior (Council decision 1987/161)

International Bauxite Association (Council decision 1987/161)

International Civil Defence Organization (Council decision 109 (LIX))

Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences (Council decision 239 (LXII))

Annex III

Composition of the Council and its subsidiary and related bodies

Economic and Social Council

(54 members; three-year term)

Membership in 2013	*Membership in 2014*	*Term expires on 31 December*
Albania	Albania	2015
Austria	Antigua and Barbuda	2016
Belarus	Austria	2014
Benin	Bangladesh	2016
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	Belarus	2014
Brazil	Benin	2015
Bulgaria	Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	2015
Burkina Faso	Botswana	2016
Cameroon	Brazil	2014
Canada	Burkina Faso	2014
China	Canada	2015
Colombia	China	2016
Croatia	Colombia	2015
Cuba	Congo	2016
Denmark	Croatia	2015
Dominican Republic	Cuba	2014
Ecuador	Democratic Republic of the Congo	2016
El Salvador	Denmark	2016
Ethiopia	Dominican Republic	2014
France	El Salvador	2014
Gabon	Ethiopia	2014
Haiti	France	2014
India	Georgia	2016
Indonesia	Germany	2014
Ireland	Guatemala	2016
Japan	Greece	2014

Membership in 2013	*Membership in 2014*	*Term expires on 31 December*
Kuwait	Haiti	2015
Kyrgyzstan	India	2014
Latvia	Indonesia	2014
Lesotho	Italy	2015
Libya	Japan	2014
Malawi	Kazakhstan	2016
Mauritius	Kuwait	2015
Mexico	Kyrgyzstan	2015
Nepal	Lesotho	2014
Netherlands	Libya	2014
New Zealand	Mauritius	2015
Nicaragua	Nepal	2015
Nigeria	New Zealand	2016
Pakistan	Nigeria	2014
Qatar	Panama	2016
Republic of Korea	Portugal	2014
Russian Federation	Republic of Korea	2016
San Marino	Russian Federation	2016
Senegal	San Marino	2015
South Africa	Serbia	2016
Spain	South Africa	2015
Sudan	Sudan	2015
Sweden	Sweden	2016
Tunisia	Togo	2016
Turkey	Tunisia	2015
Turkmenistan	Turkmenistan	2015
United Kingdom	United Kingdom	2016
United States	United States	2015

Functional commissions and subcommissions

Statistical Commission

(24 members; four-year term)

Membership in 2013	*Membership in 2014*	*Term expires on 31 December*
Australia	Angola	2017
Barbados	Barbados	2016
Botswana	Brazil	2017
Bulgaria	Bulgaria	2016
Cameroon	Cameroon	2017
China	China	2016
Colombia	Cuba	2015
Cuba	Czech Republic	2015
Czech Republic	Dominican Republic	2016
Dominican Republic	Germany	2016
Germany	Hungary	2015
Hungary	Italy	2017
Italy	Japan	2016
Japan	Libya	2017
Mongolia	Mongolia	2015
Morocco	Netherlands[a]	2016
Netherlands[a]	New Zealand	2017
Niger	Niger	2015
Norway	Oman	2015
Oman	Russian Federation	2017
Russian Federation	Sweden	2017
United Kingdom	United Kingdom	2016
United Republic of Tanzania	United Republic of Tanzania	2015
United States	United States	2015

[a] Elected at the 10th meeting, on 25 April 2013, for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2016, to fill an outstanding vacancy on the Commission (see decision 2013/201 B).

Commission on Population and Development[b,c]

(47 members; four-year term)

Membership of the forty-sixth session	*Membership of the forty-seventh session*	*Term expires at close of session in the year*
Algeria	Algeria	2015
Angola	Angola	2014
Bangladesh	Bangladesh[d]	2017
Belarus	Belgium	2017
Belgium	Brazil	2017
Brazil	Chad	2017
China	China	2014
Côte d'Ivoire	Denmark	2017
Cuba	Ecuador	2015
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Egypt	2016
Ecuador	El Salvador	2015
Egypt	Gabon	2015
El Salvador	Georgia	2015
Gabon	Ghana	2014
Georgia	Guatemala	2014
Germany	Hungary	2014
Ghana	India	2014
Guatemala	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2015
Haiti	Jamaica	2014
Hungary	Japan	2016
India	Luxembourg	2014
Indonesia	Madagascar	2017
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Malawi	2014
Israel	Malaysia	2014
Jamaica	Mexico	2017
Japan	Netherlands	2017
Luxembourg	Norway	2016

Membership of the forty-sixth session	*Membership of the forty-seventh session*	*Term expires at close of session in the year*
Malawi	Oman	2017
Malaysia	Philippines	2014
Norway	Portugal	2015
Pakistan	Republic of Moldova	2016
Philippines	Romania[c]	2017
Portugal	Russian Federation	2014
Republic of Moldova	Saint Lucia	2014
Russian Federation	Senegal	2014
Rwanda	Spain	2016
Saint Lucia	Switzerland	2017
Senegal	Turkmenistan	2015
Spain	Uganda	2016
Switzerland	United Kingdom	2014
Turkmenistan	United Republic of Tanzania	2016
Uganda	United States	2014
United Kingdom	Uruguay	2017
United Republic of Tanzania		
United States		

(Footnotes on following page)

(Footnotes to table)

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[b] At its 10th meeting, on 25 April 2013, the Council elected the following seven Member States for a four-year term beginning at the first meeting of the Commission's forty-eighth session, in 2014, and expiring at the close of the Commission's fifty-first session, in 2018: Benin, Liberia, Pakistan, South Africa, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Zambia (see decision 2013/201 B). At the same meeting, the Council postponed the election of three members from Asia-Pacific States, two members from Eastern European States, three members from Latin American and Caribbean States and one member from Western European and other States for a four-year term beginning at the first meeting of the Commission's forty-eighth session, in 2014, and expiring at the close of the Commission's fifty-first session, in 2018 (see decision 2013/201 B). Also at the same meeting, the Council further postponed the election of one member from Asia-Pacific States and one member from Latin American and Caribbean States, both for terms beginning on the date of election and expiring at the close of the Commission's forty-ninth session, in 2016; and one member from African States, one member from Asia-Pacific States and one member from Eastern European States, all for terms beginning at the first meeting of the Commission's forty-seventh session, in 2013, and expiring at the close of the Commission's fiftieth session, in 2017 (see decision 2013/201 B).

[c] At the 51st meeting, on 7 November 2013, the Council further postponed the election of one member from Asia-Pacific States and one member from Latin American and Caribbean States for terms beginning on the date of election and expiring at the close of the Commission's forty-ninth session, in 2016; one member from African States and one member from Asia-Pacific States for terms beginning on the date of election and expiring at the close of the Commission's fiftieth session, in 2017; and three members from Asia-Pacific States, two members from Eastern European States, three members from Latin American and Caribbean States and one member from Western European and other States for terms beginning at the first meeting of the Commission's forty-eighth session, in 2014, and expiring at the close of the Commission's fifty-first session, in 2018 (see decision 2013/201 E).

[d] Elected at the 10th meeting, on 25 April 2013, for a term beginning at the first meeting of the Commission's forty-seventh session, in 2013, and expiring at the close of the Commission's fiftieth session, in 2017 (see decision 2013/201 B).

[e] Elected at the 51st meeting, on 7 November 2013, for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring at the close of the Commission's fiftieth session, in 2017 (see decision 2013/201 E).

Commission for Social Development[f,g]

(46 members; four-year term)

Membership of the fifty-first session	*Membership of the fifty-second session*	*Term expires at close of session in the year*
Albania	Andorra	2015
Andorra	Argentina	2017
Austria	Austria	2015
Bangladesh	Bangladesh	2015
Belarus	Belarus	2016
Brazil	Brazil	2017
Burkina Faso	Burkina Faso	2015
Cameroon	Cameroon	2015
China	Chile	2017
Cuba	China	2017
Dominican Republic	Cuba	2015
Ecuador	Democratic Republic of the Congo	2017
Egypt	Dominican Republic	2016
El Salvador	Ecuador	2016
Ethiopia	Egypt	2015
Gabon	El Salvador	2016
Germany	Finland	2017
Haiti	Germany	2016
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Japan	2016
Italy	Kuwait	2017
Japan	Liberia	2016
Lesotho	Madagascar	2017
Liberia	Malawi	2017
Mauritania	Mauritania	2016
Mauritius	Mexico	2015
Mexico	Mongolia	2016

Membership of the fifty-first session	*Membership of the fifty-second session*	*Term expires at close of session in the year*
Mongolia	Nepal	2015
Nepal	Nigeria	2016
Netherlands	Pakistan	2017
Nigeria	Peru	2015
Peru	Poland	2017
Philippines	Republic of Korea	2016
Qatar	Romania[h]	2017
Republic of Korea	Russian Federation	2016
Russian Federation	Spain	2015
Spain	Sudan	2016
Sudan	Uganda	2017
Sweden	Ukraine	2015
Switzerland	United States	2016
Ukraine	Viet Nam	2015
United States	Zimbabwe	2015
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)		
Viet Nam		
Zimbabwe		

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[f] At its 53rd meeting, on 20 December 2012, the Council further postponed the election of one member from Western European and other States for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring at the close of the fifty-fourth session of the Commission, in 2016; and one member from Asia-Pacific States, one member from Eastern European States and three members from Western European and other States for terms beginning on the date of election and expiring at the close of the fifty-fifth session of the Commission, in 2017 (see decision 2012/201 D).

[g] At its 51st meeting, on 7 November 2013, the Council further postponed the election of one member from Western European and other States for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring at the close of the fifty-fourth session of the Commission, in 2016; and one member from Asia-Pacific States and three members from Western European and other States for terms beginning on the date of election and expiring at the close of the fifty-fifth session of the Commission, in 2017 (see decision 2013/201 E).

[h] Elected at the 51st meeting, on 7 November 2013, for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring at the close of the Commission's fifty-fifth session, in 2017, to fill an outstanding vacancy on the Commission (see decision 2013/201 E).

Commission on the Status of Women[f]

(45 members; four-year term)

Membership of the fifty-seventh session	*Membership of the fifty-eighth session*	*Term expires at close of session in the year*
Argentina	Argentina	2014
Bangladesh	Bangladesh	2014
Belarus	Belarus	2017
Belgium	Belgium	2015
Brazil	Brazil	2016
Central African Republic	Burkina Faso	2017
China	Central African Republic	2014
Colombia	China	2016
Comoros	Comoros	2014
Cuba	Cuba	2016
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Democratic Republic of the Congo	2015
Dominican Republic	Dominican Republic	2016
El Salvador	Ecuador	2017
Estonia	El Salvador	2014
Finland	Estonia	2015
Gambia	Finland	2016
Georgia	Gambia	2014
Germany	Georgia	2015
Guinea	Germany	2017
Indonesia	Indonesia	2016
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2015
Iraq	Israel	2017
Israel	Jamaica	2015
Italy	Japan	2017
Jamaica	Lesotho	2017
Japan	Liberia	2015

Membership of the fifty-seventh session	*Membership of the fifty-eighth session*	*Term expires at close of session in the year*
Liberia	Libya	2014
Libya	Malaysia	2014
Malawi	Mongolia	2014
Malaysia	Netherlands	2015
Mauritania	Niger	2016
Mongolia	Pakistan	2017
Netherlands	Paraguay	2017
Nicaragua	Philippines	2014
Niger	Republic of Korea	2014
Philippines	Russian Federation	2016
Republic of Korea	Spain	2015
Russian Federation	Sudan[f]	2016
Rwanda	Swaziland	2014
Spain	Switzerland	2017
Swaziland	Thailand	2015
Thailand	Uganda	2017
United States	United States	2016
Uruguay	Uruguay	2014
Zimbabwe	Zimbabwe	2015

[e] At its 10th meeting, on 25 April 2013, the Council elected the following 12 Member States for a four-year term beginning at the first meeting of the Commission's fifty-ninth session, in 2014, and expiring at the close of the Commission's sixty-second session, in 2018: Bangladesh, Congo, El Salvador, Ghana, Guyana, India, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Republic of Korea, Tajikistan, United Republic of Tanzania and Uruguay (see decision 2013/201 B). At the same meeting, the Council postponed the election of one member from African States for a term beginning at the first meeting of the Commission's fifty-ninth session, in 2014, and expiring at the close of the Commission's sixty-second session, in 2018 (see decision 2013/201 B). At its 51st meeting, on 7 November 2013, the Council elected Egypt for a four-year term beginning at the first meeting of the Commission's fifty-ninth session, in 2014, and expiring at the close of the Commission's sixty-second session, in 2018, to fill an outstanding vacancy on the Commission (see decision 2013/201 E).

[f] Elected at the 51st meeting, on 7 November 2013, for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2016, to complete the term of office of Malawi, which had resigned from its seat effective 6 May 2013 (see decision 2013/201 E).

Commission on Narcotic Drugs

(53 members; four-year term)

Membership in 2013	*Membership in 2014*	*Term expires on 31 December*
Afghanistan	Afghanistan	2015
Algeria	Algeria	2015
Australia	Angola	2017
Austria	Australia	2017
Belarus	Austria	2015
Belgium	Belgium	2017
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	Benin	2017
Brazil	Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	2017
Cameroon	Brazil	2017
Canada	Cameroon	2015
Chile	Canada	2017
China	China	2015
Colombia	Colombia	2017
Côte d'Ivoire	Croatia	2017
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Cuba	2017
Denmark	Czech Republic	2017
Egypt	Democratic Republic of the Congo	2015
France	Denmark	2015
Germany	Egypt	2015
Ghana	France	2017
Guatemala	Germany	2015
Hungary	Guatemala	2015
India	Hungary	2015
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	India	2017
Israel	Indonesia	2017
Italy	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2015

Membership in 2013	*Membership in 2014*	*Term expires on 31 December*
Japan	Israel	2015
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Italy	2015
Mexico	Japan	2015
Myanmar	Kazakhstan	2017
Namibia	Mexico	2015
Netherlands	Namibia	2015
Pakistan	Netherlands	2015
Peru	Nigeria	2017
Poland	Pakistan	2015
Republic of Korea	Peru	2015
Romania	Poland	2015
Russian Federation	Republic of Korea	2015
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Russian Federation	2017
Saudi Arabia	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	2015
Sierra Leone	Spain	2015
Spain	Suriname	2015
Suriname	Tajikistan	2017
Swaziland	Thailand	2015
Thailand	Togo	2017
Turkey	Turkey	2015
Turkmenistan	Turkmenistan	2015
Ukraine	Ukraine	2015
United Kingdom	United Kingdom	2017
United Republic of Tanzania	United Republic of Tanzania	2015
United States	United States	2015
Uruguay	Uruguay	2015
Zimbabwe	Zimbabwe	2015

Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

(40 members; three-year term)

Membership in 2013	*Membership in 2014*	*Term expires on 31 December*
Algeria	Algeria	2014
Argentina	Argentina	2015
Austria	Austria	2014
Bahamas	Bahamas	2015
Belarus	Belarus	2015
Brazil	Brazil	2015
Cameroon	Cameroon	2015
China	China	2014
Colombia	Colombia	2014
Croatia	Croatia	2014
Cuba	Cuba	2014
Czech Republic	Czech Republic	2015
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Democratic Republic of the Congo	2014
Germany	Germany	2014
Ghana	Ghana	2015
Indonesia	Indonesia	2015
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2015
Italy	Italy	2014
Japan	Japan	2014
Kenya	Kenya	2014
Mauritius	Mauritius	2014
Mexico	Mexico	2015
Namibia	Namibia	2015
Nigeria	Nigeria	2015
Norway	Norway	2015
Pakistan	Pakistan	2015

Membership in 2013	*Membership in 2014*	*Term expires on 31 December*
Peru	Peru	2015
Republic of Korea	Republic of Korea	2015
Russian Federation	Russian Federation	2014
Saudi Arabia	Saudi Arabia	2015
Sierra Leone	Sierra Leone	2014
South Africa	South Africa	2014
Switzerland	Switzerland	2015
Thailand	Thailand	2014
Tunisia	Tunisia	2014
Uganda	Uganda	2014
United Arab Emirates	United Arab Emirates	2014
United Kingdom	United Kingdom	2015
United States	United States	2015
Uruguay	Uruguay	2014

Commission on Science and Technology for Development[k/]

(43 members; four-year term)

Membership in 2013	*Membership in 2014*	*Term expires at close of session in the year*
Austria	Austria	2016
Brazil	Brazil	2016
Bulgaria	Bulgaria	2014
Cameroon	Cameroon	2016
Central African Republic	Central African Republic	2016
Chile	Chile	2016
China	China	2014
Costa Rica	Costa Rica	2016
Cuba	Cuba	2014
Dominican Republic	Dominican Republic	2014
El Salvador	El Salvador	2014
Finland	Finland	2016
France	France	2014
Germany	Germany	2016
Hungary	Hungary	2014
India	India	2014
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2014
Japan	Japan	2016
Latvia	Latvia	2014
Lesotho	Lesotho	2014
Liberia	Liberia	2016
Malta	Malta	2014
Mauritius	Mauritius	2014
Mexico	Mexico	2016
Nigeria	Nigeria	2016
Oman	Oman	2016

Membership in 2013	*Membership in 2014*	*Term expires at close of session in the year*
Peru	Peru	2014
Philippines	Philippines	2014
Portugal	Portugal	2016
Russian Federation	Russian Federation	2016
Rwanda	Rwanda	2014
Saudi Arabia	Saudi Arabia	2014
Sri Lanka	Sri Lanka	2016
Sweden	Sweden	2014
Switzerland	Switzerland	2016
Togo	Togo	2014
Tunisia	Tunisia	2014
Turkey	Turkey	2014
United Republic of Tanzania	United Republic of Tanzania	2014
United States	United States	2014
Zambia	Zambia	2016

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[e] At its 49th meeting, on 27 July 2012, the Council postponed the election of one member from Asia-Pacific States, one member from Eastern European States and one member from Western European and other States for a four-year term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2016 (see decision 2012/201 B).

[f] At its 53rd meeting, on 20 December 2012, the Council further postponed the election of one member from Asia-Pacific States and one member from Eastern European States for a four-year term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2016 (see decision 2012/201 D).

Regional commissions

Economic Commission for Africa[m]

(53 members)

Algeria
Angola
Benin
Botswana
Burkina Faso
Burundi
Cameroon
Cape Verde
Central African Republic
Chad
Comoros
Congo
Côte d'Ivoire
Democratic Republic of the Congo
Djibouti
Egypt
Equatorial Guinea
Eritrea
Ethiopia
Gabon
Gambia
Ghana
Guinea
Guinea-Bissau
Kenya
Lesotho
Liberia
Libya
Madagascar
Malawi
Mali
Mauritania
Mauritius
Morocco
Mozambique
Namibia
Niger
Nigeria
Rwanda
Sao Tome and Principe
Senegal
Seychelles
Sierra Leone
Somalia
South Africa
Sudan
Swaziland
Togo
Tunisia
Uganda
United Republic of Tanzania
Zambia
Zimbabwe

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[m] Switzerland participates in a consultative capacity in the work of the Commission by virtue of Council resolution 925 (XXXIV) of 6 July 1962.

Economic Commission for Europe[a]

(56 members)

Albania
Andorra
Armenia
Austria
Azerbaijan
Belarus
Belgium
Bosnia and Herzegovina
Bulgaria
Canada
Croatia
Cyprus
Czech Republic
Denmark
Estonia
Finland
France
Georgia
Germany
Greece
Hungary
Iceland
Ireland
Israel
Italy
Kazakhstan
Kyrgyzstan
Latvia
Liechtenstein
Lithuania
Luxembourg
Malta
Monaco
Montenegro
Netherlands
Norway
Poland
Portugal
Republic of Moldova
Romania
Russian Federation
San Marino
Serbia
Slovakia
Slovenia
Spain
Sweden
Switzerland
Tajikistan
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
Turkey
Turkmenistan
Ukraine
United Kingdom
United States
Uzbekistan

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[a] The Holy See participates in the work of the Commission in accordance with Commission decision N (XXXI) of 5 April 1976.

Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean[a]

(44 members)

Antigua and Barbuda
Argentina
Bahamas
Barbados
Belize
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)
Brazil
Canada
Chile
Colombia
Costa Rica
Cuba
Dominica
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
El Salvador
France
Germany
Grenada
Guatemala
Guyana
Haiti
Honduras
Italy
Jamaica
Japan
Mexico
Netherlands
Nicaragua
Panama
Paraguay
Peru
Portugal
Republic of Korea
Saint Kitts and Nevis
Saint Lucia
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Spain
Suriname
Trinidad and Tobago
United Kingdom
United States
Uruguay
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

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[a] Switzerland participates in a consultative capacity in the work of the Commission by virtue of Council resolution 861 (XXXII) of 21 December 1961.

Associate members (12)

Anguilla
Aruba
Bermuda
British Virgin Islands
Cayman Islands
Curaçao
Guadalupe
Martinique
Montserrat
Puerto Rico
Turks and Caicos Islands
United States Virgin Islands

Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific[p]

(53 members)

- Afghanistan
- Armenia
- Australia
- Azerbaijan
- Bangladesh
- Bhutan
- Brunei Darussalam
- Cambodia
- China
- Democratic People's Republic of Korea
- Fiji
- France
- Georgia
- India
- Indonesia
- Iran (Islamic Republic of)
- Japan
- Kazakhstan
- Kiribati
- Kyrgyzstan
- Lao People's Democratic Republic
- Malaysia
- Maldives
- Marshall Islands
- Micronesia (Federated States of)
- Mongolia
- Myanmar
- Nauru
- Nepal
- Netherlands
- New Zealand
- Pakistan
- Palau
- Papua New Guinea
- Philippines
- Republic of Korea
- Russian Federation
- Samoa
- Singapore
- Solomon Islands
- Sri Lanka
- Tajikistan
- Thailand
- Timor-Leste
- Tonga
- Turkey
- Turkmenistan
- Tuvalu
- United Kingdom
- United States
- Uzbekistan
- Vanuatu
- Viet Nam

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[p] Switzerland participates in a consultative capacity in the work of the Commission by virtue of Council resolution 860 (XXXII) of 21 December 1961.

Associate members (9)

American Samoa
Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands
Cook Islands
French Polynesia
Guam
Hong Kong, China
Macao, China
New Caledonia
Niue

Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia

(17 members)

Bahrain

Egypt

Iraq

Jordan

Kuwait

Lebanon

Libya

Morocco

Oman

Qatar

Saudi Arabia

State of Palestine

Sudan

Syrian Arab Republic

Tunisia

United Arab Emirates

Yemen

Standing committees

Committee for Programme and Coordination[q, r]

(34 members; three-year term)

Membership in 2013	*Membership in 2014*	*Term expires on 31 December*
Algeria	Argentina	2014
Antigua and Barbuda	Belarus	201[illegible]
Argentina	Botswana	2015
Belarus	Brazil	2014
Benin	Bulgaria	2014
Botswana	Cameroon	2014
Brazil	Cuba	2014
Bulgaria	El Salvador	2015
Cameroon	France	2015
China	Guinea	2014
Cuba	Guinea-Bissau	2014
El Salvador	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2014
Eritrea	Italy	2014
France	Kazakhstan	2014
Guinea	Malaysia	2014
Guinea-Bissau	Pakistan	2014
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Peru	2015
Italy	Republic of Moldova	2014
Japan	Russian Federation	2015
Kazakhstan	United Kingdom[s]	2014
Malaysia	United Republic of Tanzania	2015
Pakistan	United States[s]	2014
Peru	Uruguay	2014
Republic of Korea	Zimbabwe	2014
Republic of Moldova		

Membership in 2013	*Membership in 2014*	*Term expires on 31 December*
Russian Federation		
United Republic of Tanzania		
Uruguay		
Zimbabwe		

[g] At its 10th meeting, on 25 April 2013, the Council nominated Benin, China, Ethiopia, Haiti and Japan for election by the General Assembly for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2014 and expiring on 31 December 2016 (see decision 2013/201 B). At its 11th meeting, on 6 May 2013, the Council further postponed the nomination of two members from Western European and other States for terms beginning on the date of election by the General Assembly and expiring on 31 December 2014; one member from Western European and other States for a term beginning on the date of election by the General Assembly and expiring on 31 December 2015; and one member from African States and one member from Asia-Pacific States for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2014 (see decision 2013/201 C). At its 51st meeting, on 7 November 2013, the Council nominated Morocco for election by the General Assembly for a term beginning on 1 January 2014 and expiring on 31 December 2016 (see decision 2013/201 E).

[h] At its 51st meeting, on 7 November 2013, the Council further postponed the nomination of two members from Western European and other States for terms beginning on the date of election by the General Assembly and expiring on 31 December 2014; one member from Western European and other States for a term beginning on the date of election by the General Assembly and expiring on 31 December 2015; and one member from Asia-Pacific States for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2014 and expiring on 31 December 2016 (see decision 2013/201 E).

[i] Elected at the 11th meeting, on 6 May 2013, for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2014 (see decision 2013/201 C).

Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations

(19 members; four-year term)

Membership from 1 January 2011 to 31 December 2014

Belgium

Bulgaria

Burundi

China

Cuba

India

Israel

Kyrgyzstan

Morocco

Mozambique

Nicaragua

Pakistan

Peru

Russian Federation

Senegal

Sudan

Turkey

United States

Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

Expert bodies

Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods and on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals

Subcommittee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods

(30 members)

Argentina
Australia
Austria
Belgium
Brazil
Canada
China
Czech Republic
Finland
France
Germany
India
Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Italy
Japan
Kenya
Mexico
Morocco
Netherlands
Norway
Poland
Portugal
Republic of Korea
Russian Federation
South Africa
Spain
Sweden
Switzerland
United Kingdom
United States

Subcommittee of Experts on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals

(36 members)

Argentina
Australia
Austria
Belgium
Brazil
Canada
China
Czech Republic
Denmark
Finland
France
Germany
Greece
Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Ireland
Italy
Japan
Kenya
Netherlands
New Zealand
Nigeria
Norway
Poland
Portugal
Qatar
Republic of Korea
Russian Federation
Senegal
Serbia
South Africa
Spain
Sweden
Ukraine
United Kingdom
United States
Zambia

Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting[f]

(34 members; three-year term)

Membership in 2013 and 2014	*Term expires on 31 December*
Argentina	2014
Botswana	2014
Brazil	2015
Côte d'Ivoire[g]	2014
Cameroon	2015
Ecuador	2014
Germany	2014
Ghana[h]	2015
Kyrgyzstan	2014
Libya	2015
Mauritius	2015
Nigeria	2014
Peru	2014
Russian Federation	2014
Sri Lanka[g]	2014
Swaziland	2014
Tunisia	2014

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[f] At its 10th meeting, on 25 April 2013, the Council further postponed the election of one member from Asia-Pacific States and eight members from Western European and other States, all for terms beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2014; four members from Asia-Pacific States, two members from Eastern European States and two members from Latin American and Caribbean States, all for terms beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2015 (see decision 2013/201 B).

[g] Elected at the 10th meeting, on 25 April 2013, for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2014, to fill outstanding vacancies on the Intergovernmental Working Group (see decision 2013/201 B).

[h] Elected at the 10th meeting, on 25 April 2013, for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2015, to fill an outstanding vacancy on the Intergovernmental Working Group (see decision 2013/201 B).

Committee for Development Policy

(24 members; three-year term)

Membership from 1 January 2013 to 31 December 2015

Jose Antonio Alonso (Spain)

Nouria Benghabrit-Remaoun (Algeria)

Giovanni Andrea Cornia (Italy)

Diane Elson (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)

Sakiko Fukuda-Parr (Japan)

Norman Girvan (Jamaica)

Ann Harrison (United States of America)

Stephan Klasen (Germany)

Keun Lee (Republic of Korea)

Lu Aiguo (China)

Wahiduddin Mahmud (Bangladesh)

Thandika Mkandawire (Sweden)

Adil Najam (Pakistan)

Léonce Ndikumana (Burundi)

José Antonio Ocampo Gaviria (Colombia)

Tea Petrin (Slovenia)

Patrick Plane (France)

Victor Polterovich (Russian Federation)

Pilar Romaguera (Chile)

Onalenna Selolwane (Botswana)

Claudia Sheinbaum Pardo (Mexico)

Madhura Swaminathan (India)

Zenebewerke Tadesse (Ethiopia)

Dzodzi Tsikata (Ghana)

Committee of Experts on Public Administration

(24 members; four-year term)

Membership from 1 January 2014 to 31 December 2017

Giuseppe Maria **Armenia** (Italy)

Türksel Kaya **Bensghir** (Turkey)

Rowena G. **Bethel** (Bahamas)

José **Castelazo** (Mexico)

Xiaochu **Dai** (China)

Meredith **Edwards** (Australia)

Walter **Fust** (Switzerland)

Alexandre Navarro **Garcia** (Brazil)

Angelita **Gregorio-Medel** (Philippines)

Igor **Khalevinsky** (Russian Federation)

Mushtaq **Khan** (Bangladesh)

Francisco Longo **Martínez** (Spain)

Palouki **Massina** (Togo)

Paul **Oquist** (Nicaragua)

Dalmas Anyango **Otieno** (Kenya)

Marta **Oyhanarte** (Argentina)

Eko **Prasojo** (Indonesia)

Odette **Ramsingh** (South Africa)

Allan **Rosenbaum** (United States of America)

Margaret **Saner** (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)

Dona **Scola** (Republic of Moldova)

Pontso Susan Matumelo **Sekatle** (Lesotho)

Najat **Zarrouk** (Morocco)

Jan **Ziekow** (Germany)

Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

(18 members; four-year term)

Membership in 2013 and 2014	*Term expires on 31 December*
Aslan Abashidze (Russian Federation)	2014
Mohamed Ezzeldin Abdel-Moneim (Egypt)	2016
Clément Atangana (Cameroon)	2014
Maria Virginia Bras Gomes (Portugal)	2014
Jun Cong (China)	2016
Chandrashekhar Dasgupta (India)	2014
Zdzislaw Kedzia (Poland)	2016
Azzouz Kerdoun (Algeria)	2014
Mikel Mancisidor (Spain)	2016
Jaime Marchán Romero (Ecuador)	2014
Sergei Martynov (Belarus)	2016
Ariranga Govindasamy Pillay (Mauritius)	2016
Lydia Carmelita Ravenberg (Suriname)	2016
Renato Zerbini Ribeiro Leão (Brazil)	2014
Waleed Sa‘di (Jordan)	2016
Nicolaas Jan Schrijver (Netherlands)	2016
Heisoo Shin (Republic of Korea)	2014
Álvaro Tirado Mejía (Colombia)	2014

Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues[a]

(16 members; three-year term)

Membership from 1 January 2014 to 31 December 2016

Seven experts elected by the Council

Megan Davis (Australia)

Oliver Loode (Estonia)

Aisa Mukabenova (Russian Federation)

Joseph Goko Mutangah (Kenya)

Gervais Nzoa (Cameroon)

Mohammad Hassani Nejad Pirkouhi (Islamic Republic of Iran)

Álvaro Esteban Pop Ac (Guatemala)

Eight experts appointed by the President of the Council

Mariam Wallet Med Aboubakrine (Burkina Faso)

Kara-Kys Arakchaa (Russian Federation)

Joan Carling (Philippines)

Dalee Sambo Dorough (United States of America)

Edward John (Canada)

María Eugenia Choque Quispe (Plurinational State of Bolivia)

Raja Devashish Roy (Bangladesh)

Valmaine Toki (New Zealand)

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[a] At its 10th meeting, on 25 April 2013, the Council postponed the election of one member from Asia-Pacific States for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2014.

Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters

(25 members; four-year term)

Membership through 30 June 2017

Khalid Abdulrahman Almuftah (Qatar)

Mohammed Amine Baina (Morocco)

Bernadette May Evelyn Butler (Bahamas)

Andrew Dawson (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)

El Hadji Ibrahima Diop (Senegal)

Johan Cornelius de la Rey (South Africa)

Noor Azian Abdul Hamid (Malaysia)

Liselott Kana (Chile)

Toshiyuki Kemmochi (Japan)

Cezary Krysiak (Poland)

Armando Lara Yaffar (Mexico)

Wolfgang Karl Albert Lasars (Germany)

Tizhong Liao (China)

Henry John Louie (United States of America)

Enrico Martino (Italy)

Eric Nii Yarboi Mensah (Ghana)

Ignatius Kawaza Mvula (Zambia)

Carmel Peters (New Zealand)

Jorge Antonio Deher Rachid (Brazil)

Satit Rungkasiri (Thailand)

Pragya S. Saksena (India)

Christoph Schelling (Switzerland)

Stig B. Sollund (Norway)

Ingela Willfors (Sweden)

Ulvi Yusifov (Azerbaijan)

Related bodies

Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund

(36 members; three-year term)

Membership in 2013	*Membership in 2014*	*Term expires on 31 December*
Albania	Albania	2014
Antigua and Barbuda	Antigua and Barbuda	2016
Belgium	Belgium	2014
Bulgaria	Bulgaria	2015
Canada	Central African Republic	2015
Central African Republic	China	2016
China	Cuba	2014
Colombia	Democratic Republic of the Congo	2015
Cuba	Denmark	2015
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Djibouti	2015
Denmark	Egypt	2015
Djibouti	Estonia	2016
Egypt	France	2015
Estonia	Gambia	2014
Finland	Germany	2016
France	Ghana	2015
Gambia	Guyana	2015
Ghana	Haiti	2014
Greece	India	2014
Guyana	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2015
Haiti	Italy	2016
India	Japan[c]	2014
Indonesia	Kenya	2014
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Netherlands	2016
Ireland	New Zealand[c]	2015

Membership in 2013	*Membership in 2014*	*Term expires on 31 December*
Israel	Norway	2014
Kenya	Pakistan	2015
Namibia	Panama	2016
Norway	Papua New Guinea	2016
Pakistan	Republic of Korea	2014
Republic of Korea	Russian Federation	2016
Russian Federation	Sweden	2015
Sweden	Thailand	2015
Switzerland	United Kingdom	2016
Thailand	United States	2014
United States	Zambia	2016

[a] At its 10th meeting, on 25 April 2013, the Council elected Japan and New Zealand for terms beginning on 1 January 2014, to fill vacancies arising from the resignation of Greece and Canada, respectively (see decision 2013/201 B).

Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

(87 members)

Algeria
Argentina
Australia
Austria
Azerbaijan
Bangladesh
Belgium
Benin
Brazil
Bulgaria
Cameroon
Canada
Chile
China
Colombia
Congo
Costa Rica
Côte d'Ivoire
Croatia
Cyprus
Democratic Republic of the Congo
Denmark
Djibouti
Ecuador
Egypt
Estonia
Ethiopia
Finland
France
Germany
Greece
Guinea
Holy See
Hungary
India
Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Ireland
Israel
Italy
Japan
Jordan
Kenya
Lebanon
Lesotho
Luxembourg
Madagascar
Mexico
Montenegro
Morocco
Mozambique
Namibia
Netherlands
New Zealand
Nicaragua
Nigeria
Norway
Pakistan
Philippines
Poland
Portugal

Ghana
Republic of Moldova
Romania
Russian Federation
Rwanda
Serbia
Slovenia
Somalia
South Africa
Spain
Sudan
Sweden
Switzerland
Thailand
Republic of Korea
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
Togo
Tunisia
Turkey
Turkmenistan
Uganda
United Kingdom
United Republic of Tanzania
United States
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
Yemen
Zambia

Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund/United Nations Office for Project Services

(36 members; three-year term)

Membership in 2013	*Membership in 2014*	*Term expires on 31 December*
Angola	Angola	2015
Argentina	Armenia	2016
Bangladesh	Belgium[y]	2014
Belarus	Brazil	2014
Brazil	Bulgaria	2015
Bulgaria	Canada[y]	2014
China	China	2016
Congo	Congo	2015
Czech Republic	Cuba	2016
Djibouti	Ecuador	2016
El Salvador	Ethiopia	2015
Ethiopia	Fiji	2015
Fiji	Finland[y]	2015
France	France	2015
Germany	Germany	2015
Guatemala	Guatemala	2015
Indonesia	Indonesia	2014
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2015
Ireland	Ireland	2016
Japan	Lesotho	2015
Lesotho	Liberia	2014
Liberia	Montenegro	2016
Morocco	Morocco	2014
Netherlands	Nepal	2016
New Zealand	Netherlands	2016

Membership in 2013	*Membership in 2014*	*Term expires on 31 December*
Nicaragua	Nicaragua	2014
Niger	Niger	2015
Norway	Norway	2016
Pakistan	Pakistan	2015
Portugal	Republic of Korea	2014
Republic of Korea	Russian Federation	2014
Russian Federation	Sweden	2014
Spain	Switzerland[b]	2015
Sweden	United Kingdom	2014
United Kingdom	United Republic of Tanzania	2016
United States	United States	2016

[b] At its 10th meeting, on 25 April 2013, the Council elected Belgium, Canada, Finland and Switzerland for terms beginning on 1 January 2014, to fill vacancies arising from the resignation of Portugal, New Zealand, Spain and Japan, respectively (see decision 2013/201 B).

Executive Board of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women[z]

(41 members; three-year term)

Membership in 2014	*Term expires on 31 December*
Seventeen members elected for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2013 and expiring on 31 December 2015	
Algeria	2015
Brazil	2015
Djibouti	2015
Gabon	2015
Gambia	2015
Iceland[aa]	2015
Latvia	2015
Malawi	2015
Maldives	2015
New Zealand[aa]	2015
Philippines	2015
Russian Federation	2015
Solomon Islands	2015
Thailand	2015
United Arab Emirates	2015
Uruguay	2015
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	2015
Eighteen members elected for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2014 and expiring on 31 December 2016	
Australia	2016
Bangladesh	2016
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2016
China	2016
Colombia	2016

Membership in 2014	*Term expires on 31 December*
Cuba	2016
Equitorial Guinea	2016
India	2016
Japan	2016
Liechtenstein	2016
Poland	2016
Republic of Korea	2016
Senegal	2016
Somalia	2016
South Africa	2016
Spain	2016
Suriname	2016
Togo	2016
Four contributing countries elected for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2014 and expiring on 31 December 2016, in accordance with paragraph 61 (a) of General Assembly resolution 64/289	
Norway	2016
Sweden	2016
United Kingdom	2016
United States	2016
Two contributing countries elected for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2014 and expiring on 31 December 2016, in accordance with paragraph 61 (b) of General Assembly resolution 64/289	
Mexico	2016
Saudi Arabia	2016

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[z] For guidelines regarding membership in the Executive Board, see paras. 60-63 of General Assembly resolution 64/289 and Council resolution 2010/35 and Council decision 2010/261.

[aa] At its 51st meeting, on 7 November 2013, the Council elected Iceland and New Zealand for terms beginning on 1 January 2014 and expiring on 31 December 2015, to fill vacancies arising from the resignation of Switzerland and Ireland, respectively (see decision 2013/201 E).

Executive Board of the World Food Programme[bb,cc]

(36 members; three-year term)

Membership in 2013 and 2014

Members elected by the Economic and Social Council	*Term expires on 31 December*	*Members elected by the Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations*	*Term expires on 31 December*
Australia	2013	Afghanistan	2015
China	2014	Belgium	2014
Cuba	2013	Brazil	2014
Czech Republic	2014	Cameroon	2013
Guatemala	2014	Canada	2013
India	2015	Germany	2013
Iraq	2015	Ghana	2014
Japan	2014	Haiti	2013
Morocco	2013	Italy	2015
Netherlands	2015	Mexico	2015
Pakistan	2013	Philippines	2015
Russian Federation	2015	Saudi Arabia	2013
Sierra Leone	2015	Slovakia	2014
Spain	2013	South Africa	2013
Switzerland	2015	Sweden	2014
Sudan	2013	Tunisia	2014
United Kingdom	2014	Uganda	2015
Zambia	2014	United States	2015

[bb] At its 10th meeting, on 25 April 2013, the Council elected the following five members for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2014: Burundi, Cuba, Ethiopia, Norway and Pakistan (see decision 2013/201 B). At the same meeting, the Council postponed the election of one member from List D for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2014 (see decision 2013/201 B).

[cc] At its 51st meeting, on 7 November 2013, the Council elected Spain for a term beginning on 1 January 2014 and expiring on 31 December 2016, to fill an outstanding vacancy on the Executive Board from List D (see decision 2013/201 E).

International Narcotics Control Board

(13 members; five-year term)

Members elected by the Economic and Social Council to serve on the Board as constituted under the 1972 Protocol amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961

Membership from 2 March 2012 to 1 March 2017	*Term expires on 1 March*
Wayne Hall (Australia)	2017
David T. Johnson (United States)	2017
Galina Aleksandrovna Korchagina (Russian Federation)	2015
Marc Moinard (France)	2015
Alejandro Mohar Betancourt (Mexico)[dd]	2017
Lochan Naidoo (South Africa)	2015
Rajat Ray (India)	2015
Ahmed Kamal Eldin Samak (Egypt)	2017
Werner Sipp (Germany)	2017
Viroj Sumyai (Thailand)	2015
Sri Suryawati (Indonesia)[ee]	2017
Francisco Thoumi (Colombia)	2015
Raymond Yans (Belgium)	2017

[dd] Elected at the 51st meeting, on 7 November 2013, for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 1 March 2017, to fill a vacancy arising from the resignation of Jorge Montaño (Mexico) (see decision 2013/201 E).

[ee] Elected at the 10th meeting, on 25 April 2013, for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 1 March 2017, to fill a vacancy arising from the death of Hamid Ghodse (Islamic Republic of Iran) (see decision 2013/201 B).

Committee for the United Nations Population Award[ff]

(10 members; three-year term)

Membership until 31 December 2015
Bangladesh
Côte d'Ivoire
Czech Republic
Denmark
Grenada
Jamaica
Nigeria[gg]
Pakistan[gg]
Qatar[hh]
United Republic of Tanzania[hh]

[ff] For the regulations governing the Award, see General Assembly resolution 36/201 and Assembly decision 41/445.

[gg] Elected at the 10th meeting, on 25 April 2013, for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2015, to fill outstanding vacancies on the Committee (see decision 2013/201 B).

[hh] Elected at the 2nd meeting, on 12 February 2013, for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2015, to fill outstanding vacancies on the Committee (see decision 2013/201 A).

Programme Coordinating Board of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS[ii]

(22 members; three-year term)

Membership in 2013	*Membership in 2014*	*Term expires on 31 December*
Bangladesh	Australia	2014
Belgium	Belgium	2015
Brazil	Brazil	2014
Canada	China	2015
China	Congo	2014
Congo	Denmark[jj]	2014
Djibouti	El Salvador	2016
Egypt	France	2016
Germany	Guyana	2015
Guyana	India	2016
India	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2014
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Japan	2015
Japan	Kazakhstan	2016
Mexico	Morocco[kk]	2016
Norway	Poland	2015
Poland	Sierra Leone	2015
Russian Federation	Switzerland	2015
Sierra Leone	Ukraine	2016
Switzerland	United Kingdom	2015
United Kingdom	United Republic of Tanzania	2016
United States	United States	2016
Zimbabwe	Zimbabwe	2015

[ii] At its 10th meeting, on 25 April 2013, the Council postponed the election of one member from African States for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2014 (see decision 2013/201 B).

[jj] At its 51st meeting, on 7 November 2013, the Council elected Denmark for a term beginning on 1 January 2014 and expiring on 31 December 2014, to fill a vacancy arising from the resignation of Norway (see decision 2013/201 E).

[kk] Elected at the 51st meeting, on 7 November 2013, for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2014 and expiring on 31 December 2016, to fill an outstanding vacancy on the Programme Coordinating Board (see decision 2013/201 E)

Governing Council of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme[ll]

(58 members; four-year term)

Membership in 2013	*Membership in 2014*	*Term expires on 31 December*
Albania	Albania	2014
Algeria	Algeria	2014
Antigua and Barbuda	Antigua and Barbuda	2016
Argentina	Argentina	2014
Bahrain	Bahrain	2015
Bangladesh	Bangladesh	2016
Benin	Benin	2016
Brazil	Brazil	2015
Burkina Faso	Burkina Faso	2015
Central African Republic	Central African Republic	2014
Chile	Chile	2014
China	China	2016
Colombia	Colombia	2016
Congo	Congo	2015
El Salvador	El Salvador	2016
Finland	Finland	2014
France[ee]	France[mm]	2016
Gabon	Gabon	2014
Germany	Germany	2015
Grenada	Grenada	2014
Haiti	Haiti	2015
India	India	2015
Indonesia	Indonesia	2014
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2014
Israel	Israel	2015
Italy	Italy	2015

Membership in 2013	*Membership in 2014*	*Term expires on 31 December*
Japan	Japan	2014
Jordan	Jordan	2015
Lesotho	Lesotho	2015
Madagascar	Madagascar	2016
Mali	Mali	2014
Mexico	Mexico	2015
Morocco	Morocco	2016
Mozambique	Mozambique	2014
Nigeria	Nigeria	2014
Norway[ee]	Norway[mm]	2016
Pakistan	Pakistan	2014
Republic of Korea	Republic of Korea	2016
Russian Federation	Russian Federation	2014
Saudi Arabia	Saudi Arabia	2015
Somalia	Somalia	2016
South Africa	South Africa	2015
Spain	Spain	2016
Sri Lanka	Sri Lanka	2016
Sweden	Sweden	2014
Thailand	Thailand	2015
Turkey	Turkey	2014
Uganda	Uganda	2016
United Republic of Tanzania	United Republic of Tanzania	2015
United States	United States	2014
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	2014

[ll] At its 10th meeting, on 25 April 2013, the Council postponed the election of two members from Eastern European States and one member from Western European and other States for terms beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2015; and two members from Eastern European States and two members from Western European and other States for terms beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2016 (see decision 2013/201 B).

[mm] Elected at the 10th meeting, on 25 April 2013, for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2016, to fill outstanding vacancies on the Governing Council (see decision 2013/201 B).

Other subsidiary bodies

United Nations Forum on Forests

The membership of the Forum comprises all States Members of the United Nations and States members of the specialized agencies (see Economic and Social Council resolution 2000/35)

Organizational Committee of the Peacebuilding Commission[nn]

(31 members; two-year term, as applicable)

Membership from 1 January 2013 to 31 December 2014

Seven members selected by the Security Council

China

France

Guatemala

Morocco

Russian Federation

United Kingdom

United States

Seven members elected by the Economic and Social Council

Croatia[oo]

Denmark

Dominican Republic

Ethiopia

Indonesia

Nepal

Tunisia

Five top providers of assessed contributions to United Nations budgets and of voluntary contributions to the United Nations funds, programmes and agencies, including a standing peacebuilding fund (selected by and from among the 10 top providers)

Canada

Japan

Norway

Spain

Sweden

Membership from 1 January 2013 to 31 December 2014

Five top providers of military personnel and civilian police to United Nations missions (selected by and from among the 10 top providers)

Bangladesh

Egypt

India

Nigeria

Pakistan

Seven members elected by the General Assembly

Brazil

Croatia

El Salvador

Kenya

Malaysia

Peru

South Africa

[nn] For guidelines regarding membership in the Organizational Committee, see paras. 4-6 of General Assembly resolution 60/180 and of Security Council resolution 1645 (2005) and paragraph 1 of Security Council resolution 1646 (2005).

[oo] At its 54th meeting, on 16 December 2013, the Council elected Croatia for a term beginning on 1 January 2014 and expiring on 31 December 2014, to fill a vacancy arising from the expiration of the term of Bulgaria on 31 December 2013 as a member of the Economic and Social Council (see decision 2013/201 F).